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## THE ARMY.

THE post of Fort Pike having been discontinued, Company F, Nineteenth Infantry, were ordered to Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, where they arrived May 22.

GENERAL Orders No. 2, headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Illinois, May 24, 1871, announces that, the Lieutenant-General having returned to his command, the directions for the transaction of official business during his absence, contained in General Orders No. 4, of 1870, from these headquarters, are revoked, and the usual official channels and forms will be resumed.

UPON the arrival of the detachment of four companies of the Sixth Cavalry at Fort Harker, Kansas, now en route from Fort Sill, I. T., the colonel of the regiment will designate one company from the detachment and direct it to proceed to Fort Scott, Kansas, where, upon its arrival, it will be reported to the commanding officer troops in Southeastern Kansas. The three remaining companies will proceed to Fort Hays, Kansas, where they will be reported to the commanding officer Sixth Cavalry, in camp near that post.

COMPANIES A and K, First regiment Infantry, were relieved from duty at Fort Wayne, and will proceed to and take post at Fort Brady, Michigan, by orders from headquarters Department of the Lakes, May 25. Companies D and E, First Infantry, now at Fort Brady, Michigan, will without unnecessary delay, under command of First Lieutenant H. R. Jones, proceed to and take post at Fort Wayne, Michigan. A non-commissioned officer and six men will be retained at Fort Brady as a guard until the arrival of Companies A and K from Fort Wayne, when said guard will be sent to Fort Wayne.

THE following named enlisted men of Companies L and M, First Cavalry, now at Benicia Barracks, California, have been transferred to Companies I, Third Cavalry, at Drum Barracks, California:

Company L, First Cavalry—Christian J. H. Bahr, James Murphy, John H. Hoover, Michael Flaherty, John Vallis, Charles F. Fera, George Fitzsimmonds, Reinhardt A. Grim, Alfred E. Tutthill, John Burns, Joseph P. Smith, Richard Edward, George Herbert, John Ryan, Frank Thompson.

Company M, First Cavalry—Hermann Faschian, Peter Bruno, Frederick Mende, Patrick Horner, William T. Cole, Edward Ryan, Henry L. Seymour, John M. Williams, James Ryan, Frank Mooney, James F. Barry, John Harvey, Alvin Miller, John Adams, Thomas Kelly, James Carr, John E. Meyers, George Acher, Frank Jones, Joseph Smith, Matthias A. Platt.

Private W. T. Hawkins, Company H, First Cavalry, to Company E, First Cavalry.

A DESPATCH received at the War Department from General Augur, dated Omaha, May 26, states that a party of Indians, claiming to be of Spotted Tail's band, were captured May 25, near North Malte station, with sixty head of ponies and mules, which they said they stole from the Kiowas, on the Arkansas. They stated they were authorized by the agent to steal this stock. The matter awaits the decision of the Interior Department as to what disposition will be made of the stolen stock. A despatch from San Francisco, May 28, 1871, announces that the Apaches at Camp Apache reservation in Arizona, rebelled, captured a herd of government cattle, and robbed the mail. Troops sent after them were driven back with loss of one man. The Indians, the despatch declares, used arms and ammunition furnished them at the reservation. A letter from Jacksonboro, Texas, says, on the 18th of May a band of about one hundred Indians attacked Warner's train twenty miles from there, and killed seven men belonging to the train and wounded one. General Sherman, who was at Fort Richardson at the time, ordered four companies of cavalry in pursuit, with instructions to drive the Indians into Fort Sill, saying if he found they were Fort Sill Indians he would stop Indian trade in that quarter.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Wingate, N. M., June 12. Detail for the court: Captain Edward B. Grimes, Quartermaster's Department; Captain James H. Stewart, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant George W. Chilson, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant John B. Engle, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Jonathan D. Stevenson, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Henry R. Brinkerhoff, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant David E. Burnham, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Fountain, Eighth Cavalry. Assistant Surgeon Richard S. Vickery, U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

## GENERAL ORDERS, SERIES OF 1871.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, April 24, 1871.

### General Orders No. 41.

THE military post of Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, is, together with the lands appertaining thereto, hereby transferred to the Ordnance Department. Sufficient storage room for the engineer property now at the post, and barrack room for the accommodation of the engineer keepers of said property, will be furnished by the Ordnance Department.

The St. Louis Arsenal is transferred to Jefferson Barracks, and the old arsenal site will be known as St. Louis Depot.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL Orders Nos. 36, 38, 42, 43, 44, and 45 War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, publish the following acts of Congress:

No. 36—An act authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery Association of San Francisco, California, six pieces of condemned iron cannon and thirty cannon balls to be used in the embellishment of the burial grounds of said association.

No. 38—An act authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners to examine and report upon the Sutor tunnel in the State of Nevada, two of whom shall be officers of engineers of the Army and one a mining or civil engineer.

No. 42—An act to pay members of the military organizations known as the "Westport Police Guards," "Hickman's Mills' Company," and "Companies A, B, C, D, and E of the Kansas City Station Guards," called into the service of the United States, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in the district of the border Department of Missouri, under authority derived from Major-General John M. Schofield, U. S. Army.

No. 43—An act authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Lyons Monument Association of Missouri certain condemned cannon.

II. An act authorizing the Secretary of War, when in his judgment he thinks it will be for the interest of the United States, to extend or continue the contract for the improvement of the harbor at Buffalo, made and entered into upon the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

No. 44—The following extracts from an act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for additional appropriations for the service of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 3. The following stated sums are hereby appropriated for the purposes hereinafter expressed, viz.:

For the repair of the damages caused by fire upon the cadet barracks at West Point, ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 6. That any appropriations heretofore made for any public works, buildings, or grounds for the year commencing July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall be available for the current year: *Provided*, That no expenditure beyond the several sums already appropriated shall be authorized by this section.

SEC. 7. That the sum of twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the claim of Robert T. Kirkpatrick, provided for in joint resolution approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

SEC. 10. That the appropriation for building a pier at Lewes, Delaware, contained in sections twelve and thirteen of the act approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby continued until June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

SEC. 17. That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of repairing and relaying where necessary the pavement on Pennsylvania avenue from Fifteenth street to the east side of Rock creek: *Provided*, That a like sum shall be expended for the same purpose by the proper authorities of the District of Columbia: *And provided further*, That the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company shall in like manner repair such portion thereof as they are by their charter required to do; the work to be done under the supervision of the Board of Public Works for the District of Columbia.

SEC. 21. That there be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated twelve thousand dollars for the relief of destitute aged persons in the District of Columbia, such sum to be received and distributed by such officer or association of persons in the District of Columbia as the Secretary of War shall designate, and that a report of the distribution of the money hereby appropriated shall be made to Congress at its next session.

SEC. 22. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to furnish to the National Freedmen's Relief Association condemned clothing and bedding, if such there be on hand, not needed by the Army, not exceeding five thousand dollars in value, for distribution among the destitute aged persons above mentioned.

SEC. 23. That the use of the buildings in Armory square occupied by the Quartermaster's Department, if not needed for the public service, be granted, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, to the association above mentioned for the purpose of enabling it still further to relieve the destitute persons above mentioned.

No. 45—I. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to place twelve condemned cannon at the disposal of "The Pennsylvania Military Legion of the city of Philadelphia," to be used in the erection of a monument in their cemetery.

II. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to give Wiswell Barracks to the Beulah Baptist church of Washington.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, May 2, 1871.

### General Orders No. 47.

THE following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN ACT to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person, who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any State, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in any action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress; such proceedings to be prosecuted in the several district or circuit courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts, under the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect all

persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication;" and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

SEC. 2. That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office of trust or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging the duties thereof, or by force, intimidation, or threat to induce any officer of the United States to leave any State, district, or place where his duties as such officer might lawfully be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his person while engaged in the lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duty, or by force, intimidation, or threat to deter any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying in any matter pending in such court fully, freely, and truthfully, or to injure any such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or by force, intimidation, or threat to influence the verdict, presentment, or indictment of any juror or grand juror in any court of the United States, or to induce any such juror or grand juror to render any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or shall conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway or upon the premises of another for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving any person or any class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State from giving or securing to all persons within such State the equal protection of the laws, or shall conspire together for the purpose of in any manner impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating the due course of justice in any State or Territory with intent to deny to any citizen of the United States the due and equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person in his person or his property for lawfully enforcing the right of any person or class of persons to the equal protection of the laws, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent any citizen of the United States lawfully entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy in a lawful manner toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector of President or Vice-President of the United States or as a member of the Congress of the United States, or to injure any such citizen in his person or property on account of such support or advocacy, each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States or district or supreme court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction of similar offenses, shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court may determine, for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years, as the court may determine, or by both such fine and imprisonment as the court shall determine. And if any one or more persons engaged in any such conspiracy shall do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby any person shall be injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the person so injured or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation of rights and privileges against any one or more of the persons engaged in such conspiracy, such action to be prosecuted in the proper district or circuit court of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts under the provisions of the act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication."

SEC. 3. That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect, or shall, from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States or the due execution thereof, or impede or obstruct the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be delivered to the marshal of the proper district to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 4. That whenever in any State or part of a State the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State, and of the United States within such State, or when the constituted authorities are in compliance with or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations; and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the Government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown: *Provided*, That all the provisions of the second section of an act entitled "An act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which relate to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and to the penalty for refusing to obey the order of the court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section: *Provided further*, That the President shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse: *And provided also*, That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

SEC. 5. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States upon any inquiry, hearing, or trial of any suit, proceeding, or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of this act who shall, in the judgment of the court, be in compliance with any such combination or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such inquiry, hearing, or trial, take and subscribe an oath in open court that he has never directly or indirectly conspired, advised, or voluntarily aided any such combination or conspiracy; and each and every person who shall take this oath, and shall therein swear falsely, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime, and the first section of the act entitled "An act defining additional causes of challenge and prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States courts," approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That any person or persons having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done and mentioned in the second section of this act are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to



do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act which such first named person or persons by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case in the proper circuit court of the United States, and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in such action: *Provided*, That such action shall be commenced within one year after such cause of action shall have accrued; and if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of such deceased person shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding five thousand dollars damages therein for the benefit of the widow of such deceased person if any there be, or if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person.

SEC. 7. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede or repeal any former act or law except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto; and any offences heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding already commenced for the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed, the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

Approved April 20, 1871.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, May 26, 1871.

#### General Orders No. 50.

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of all concerned:

I. When the amount of clothing chargeable to a soldier at any regular muster shall exceed the amount of pay due him, he shall be charged on the roll of that muster only with an amount sufficient to absorb his pay, and the remainder shall be carried as a charge to the next regular rolls.

II. When it happens that enlisted men are discharged with pay, etc., due them for service during parts of two fiscal years, the final statements shall show the clothing amount due to the soldier or to the United States in each fiscal year.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, May 19, 1871.

#### General Court-martial Orders No. 7.

I. Before a General Court-martial which convened at West Point, New York, April 10, 1871, pursuant to Special Orders No. 104, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, April 4, 1871, and of which Captain J. S. Conrad, Second Infantry, is president, were arraigned and tried:

1. Cadet Charles A. Varnum, U. S. Military Academy.

Charge—"Sentinel deserting his post." To which charge and its specification the accused, Cadet Charles A. Varnum, U. S. Military Academy, pleaded as follows: To the specification, "Guilty, except the words, 'did desert said post, and.'" To the charge, "Not guilty."

Finding—The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Cadet Charles A. Varnum, U. S. Military Academy, as follows: Of the specification, "Guilty." Of the charge, "Guilty."

Sentence—And the court does therefore sentence him, Cadet Charles A. Varnum, U. S. Military Academy, "To be confined to the area of the barracks until the ensuing encampment; to walk every Saturday afternoon of that time, equipped as a sentinel, from 2 o'clock P. M. until ten minutes before the first drum for parade, and to be confined to the chain of sentinels during the ensuing encampment."

II. Cadet William G. Birney, U. S. Military Academy.

Charge—"Willful disobedience of orders." To which charge and its specifications the accused, Cadet William G. Birney, U. S. Military Academy, pleaded "Not guilty."

Finding—The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Cadet William G. Birney, U. S. Military Academy, as follows: Of the first specification, "The facts as set forth in the specification, but attach no criminality thereto." Of the second specification, "The facts as set forth in the specification, except the words 'and after being warned that he was receiving a positive order to such effect, but attach no criminality thereto.'" Of the charge, "Not guilty." And the court does therefore "acquit" him, Cadet William G. Birney, U. S. Military Academy.

III. The proceedings and findings of the court in the foregoing case of Cadet Charles A. Varnum, U. S. Military Academy, are approved. So much of the sentence as requires the prisoner "to walk every Saturday afternoon of that time, equipped as a sentinel, from 2 o'clock P. M. until ten minutes before the first drum for parade," is disapproved. The duty of a sentinel is important, and honorable, and by Army Regulations all persons are required to observe respect toward sentinels. It is deemed improper to impose as a punishment anything presenting the semblance of the performance of the duty of a sentinel. The remainder of the sentence is approved and will be duly executed.

The proceedings, findings, and acquittal of the Court in the case of Cadet William G. Birney, U. S. Military Academy, are approved. Cadet Birney will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

III. The General Court-martial of which Captain J. S. Conrad, Second Infantry, is president, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

#### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending May 29, 1871.

Tuesday, May 23.

By direction of the President, a board to retire disabled officers, in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861, will convene at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 29th day of May, 1871, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of such officers as may be brought before it. Detail for the board: Major-General George G. Meade; Colonel Delos B. Sackett, Inspector-General; Colonel James V. Bomford, Eighth Infantry; Surgeons Josiah Simpson and William S. King. The presiding officer will appoint a recorder for the board.

The following-named officers will report by letter to Major-General George G. Meade, president of the retiring board convened at Philadelphia by Special Orders No. 201, May 23, 1871, from this office, and will hold themselves in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned: Captain Andrew M. Brown, Thirteenth Infantry; Captain Francis Beach, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant Henry B. Mellen, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Samuel E. Armstrong, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Reed, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Franklin Yeaton, Third Cavalry; Second Lieutenant James B. Sinclair, Sixteenth Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Hartsuff, assistant adjutant-general, will report in person on the 29th instant to Major-General George G. Meade, president of the retir-

ing board convened at Philadelphia by Special Orders No. 201, May 23, 1871, from this office, for examination by the board.

Private W. H. Leffingwell, general service U. S. Army, now on duty as clerk in this office, is hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The telegraphic order of the 22d instant, from this office, directing that the board of medical officers to convene at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, under paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 197, May 19, 1871, from this office, to examine into the physical qualifications of members of the graduating class and the candidates for admission into the Academy, assemble on the 25th day of May instead of the 1st day of June, 1871, is hereby confirmed.

Sergeants Hugh Coyle and Leslie Haven, general service U. S. Army, now with signal service detachment at Fort Whipple, Virginia, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where they may be serving.

Private John N. Ward, general service U. S. Army, now with signal service detachment U. S. Army, at Fort Whipple, Virginia, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Jefferson Meyers, formerly private Company I, Seventh Infantry, with transportation from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, from the fund appropriated for the benefit of discharged soldiers by act of Congress approved July 5, 1862.

Saddler Sergeant Jacob Feathers, Fifth Cavalry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish him with transportation to this city.

Leave of absence for three months is hereby granted Surgeon Francis L. Town, U. S. Army.

Wednesday, May 24.

The leave of absence granted Captain John J. Copping, Twenty-third Infantry, in Special Orders No. 81, May 10, 1871, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended four months, with permission to go beyond the sea.

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is hereby granted Captain Abram C. Wildrick, Third Artillery.

The expense incurred in the enlistment of Frank Anderson, a rejected recruit of the general service U. S. Army, will be stopped from the pay of First Lieutenant G. R. Griffith, Ninth Infantry, by whom he was enlisted. The commanding officer Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, will inform the Paymaster-General of the amount incurred.

Corporal Andrew M. Driggs, Company C, Seventh Infantry, now on furlough in this city, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order by the commanding officer of his company, who will forward the discharge papers of the soldier to this office.

Corporal William Buckley, Company F, Nineteenth Infantry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Private De Witt C. Bradley, Company D, First Cavalry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States by his post commander, upon condition that the expenses incurred by his enlistment, fixed at \$87 22, be refunded to the United States. The money may be paid to the commanding officer of the post, who will give triplicate receipts therefor, one of which will be retained by him as authority for the discharge, one will be forwarded to this office, and one will be retained by the person by whom the money is paid.

Private James Delaney, general service U. S. Army, now undergoing sentence of civil authorities at Boston, Massachusetts, will be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, as of the date of his conviction, upon the receipt of this order by the superintendent General Recruiting Service New York city.

The telegraphic order of the 22d instant, from this office, granting Major Andrew J. Alexander, Eighth Cavalry, leave of absence, is hereby confirmed for twenty days.

As soon as the recruits ordered by paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 184, May 8, 1871, from this office, to be sent to the Fourth Cavalry, in the Department of Texas, have been forwarded, the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will forward, under proper charge, in detachments of convenient size, two hundred and twenty recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depot to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to the Sixth Cavalry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the requisite transportation.

Thursday, May 25.

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 13, of May 7, 1870, from headquarters Department of Texas, as directs that Private John W. Lorentz, Company C, Sixth Cavalry, "be confined at hard labor at Fort Jackson, Louisiana, for the period of four years," is hereby so far remitted as to make the term of his confinement two years, commencing May 7, 1870 (the date of the promulgation of his sentence in orders).

A board of examination having found Second Lieutenant William S. Johnson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, "incapacitated for active service, by reason of a gunshot wound received in action at Fayetteville, Arkansas, April 18, 1863, whilst a captain in and commanding Company M, of the First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry," he is, by direction of the President, hereby retired from active service, to date from May 20, 1871,

with the full rank of captain (mounted), in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of August 3, 1861, and section 32 of the act of July 28, 1866.

Friday, May 26.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for the following named insane men, late volunteer soldiers, and their necessary attendants, from Dayton, Ohio, to Washington, D. C., and for the attendants back to Dayton. The cost of this transportation will be paid by the Surgeon-General of the Army:

Adam Burger, late of Company G, Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia; Henry Bullman, late of Company I, Second Maryland Volunteers; Cyrus Hurrah, late of Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteers; Joseph P. Hutchins, late of Company C, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteers; Morris Miller, late of Company M, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery; Joseph Schrivan, late of Company E, Second Michigan Volunteers; John Weidinger, late of Company F, Thirty-Second Indiana Volunteers.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Captain Edward J. Strang, assistant quartermaster, is hereby relieved from duty at New Orleans, Louisiana, and, after turning over all the public property and records now in his hands to Major James Belger, depot quartermaster, will proceed without delay to Brownsville, Texas, for duty as assistant quartermaster at that place, reporting by letter to the commanding general Military Division of the South and Department of Texas.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 66, of October 10, 1870, from headquarters Department of Texas, directing that Sergeant Andrew C. McKenna, Company G, Tenth Infantry (now in confinement at Fort Jackson, Louisiana), "be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States; to forfeit all pay and allowances now due or that may become due him, except the just dues of the laundress, and to be confined at hard labor for the period of four years," is hereby remitted, and he will be released from confinement upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

Private Thomas Ryan, alias Thomas J. McLoughlin, Company E, Assignable Recruits, general service U. S. Army, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States, provided there be no impediment, as desertion, etc., upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving. This soldier is entitled to pay, etc., only under paragraph 1,371, Revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 53, of July 20, 1870, from headquarters Department of the South, directing that Private James A. Lacey, Company F, Third Infantry (now in confinement at Fort Pulaski, Georgia), "forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may become due him up to the promulgation of this sentence; to be confined at hard labor, in charge of the guard, wearing a twelve-pound ball attached to his left leg by a chain two feet long, for the period of two years, and to forfeit fourteen dollars of his monthly pay per month for the same period, and then to be dishonorably discharged and drummed out of the service," is hereby remitted, and he will be returned to duty with his command upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Daniel F. Stiles, Tenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 135, April 4, 1871, from this office, is hereby still further extended thirty days, as contemplated by the approval, dated March 28, 1871, of the original application by the department commander.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles Brown, Seventeenth Infantry, and Private John Cole, Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, having performed the duties assigned to them in Special Orders No. 59, May 13, 1871, from headquarters Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, with permission to delay twenty days en route, the Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations at the usual rates.

Saturday, May 27.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for John H. Sullivan, an insane man, late a private in Knap's Independent Battery Pennsylvania Volunteers, and one attendant, from Kalamazoo, Michigan, to Washington, D. C., and for the attendant back to Kalamazoo. The cost of this transportation will be paid by the Surgeon-General of the Army.

Recruit Henry Lerch, general mounted service U. S. Army, now at St. Louis Depot, Missouri, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Second-class Privates Charles D. Blakeslee, Michael Hogerty, James McClusky, Charles S. Hollman, and John Maloney, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army, now at Watervliet Arsenal, New York, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where they may be serving.

First-class Private Melville A. Merrill, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army, now at Kennebec Arsenal, Maine, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Private John F. Gerhard, permanent troop, general mounted service U. S. Army, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

On the recommendation of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, Captain Charles McClure, commissary of subsistence, will proceed without delay to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and make a detailed inspection of the subsistence stores and commissary property on hand at that post, reporting to the Commissary-General of Subsistence their quantity and condition, and what dis-



position should be made of them. On the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station. The ordnance sergeant now on duty at Carlisle Barracks will receive and receipt for the subsistence stores and commissary property left at the post when the troops composing the garrison shall have been removed.

By direction of the President, so much of General Orders No. 1, January 2, 1871, from this office, as mustered out of service Major Henry R. Rathbone, unassigned, is so amended as to honorably discharge him from the service of the United States, in consequence of his tender of resignation, to date December 31, 1870, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3.

## ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Captain W. M. Graham, First Artillery, May 29, 1871.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant J. W. MacMurray, First Artillery, by orders from headquarters Department of the Lakes, May 22.

THE leave of absence granted Captain H. S. Hawkins, Sixth Infantry, was extended twenty days by orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri, May 23.

FIRST Lieutenant D. F. Callinan, First Infantry, will until further orders continue in his present duties at Fort Brady, and on the arrival of Company K, First Infantry, will be assigned to duty with that company.

POST Chaplain Alexander McLeod was assigned to duty at Fort Larned, Kansas, by orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri, May 20, and Post Chaplain George P. Van Wyck, to duty at Fort Wallace, Kansas.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days has been granted Captain George B. Sanford, First Cavalry, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of four months, and permission to go beyond the sea.

THE General Court-martial instituted at Fort Brady, Michigan, by Special Orders No. 40 and No. 44, current series, from headquarters Department of the Lakes, will, on the expiration of the period of its adjournment, June 20, 1871, re-assemble at Detroit, Michigan.

CAPTAIN Campbell D. Emory, Ninth Infantry, having reported to the headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, in compliance with Special Orders No. 137, from the headquarters of the Army, April 5, 1871, is announced as aide-de-camp to Major-General Meade, commanding Military Division of the Atlantic.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon D. D. T. Nestell, U. S. Army, will, in accordance with orders from Military Division of the Pacific, May 23, report to the commanding officer Angel Island, to accompany the detachment to Fort Yuma, California, and on arrival at that post will report by letter to headquarters Department of Arizona, for assignment to duty.

PURSUANT to telegraphic instructions from the Adjutant-General of the Army, May 19, 1871, Second Lieutenants Edwin S. Curtis and Barnet Wager, Second Artillery, received orders May 20 from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, to proceed without delay to Fort Monroe, Virginia, and report to the commanding officer Artillery School.

IN accordance with orders from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, First Lieutenant Charles F. Eagan, Twelfth Infantry, will continue to perform the duties of provost marshal in San Francisco until the 31st of May, when he will be relieved by Captain George M. Downey, Twenty-first Infantry, recruiting officer, when he will report for duty with his company at Camp Mojave, A. T.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending May 31, 1871: Captain G. B. Russell, Ninth Infantry; Captain B. F. Rittenhouse, Fifth Artillery; Surgeon J. T. Ghiselin, U. S. Army; Captain James Kelly, Sixteenth Infantry; Captain W. P. Huxford, U. S. Army; Major G. W. Schofield, Tenth Cavalry; Major J. A. Potter, quartermaster U. S. Army.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon W. O. Taylor, U. S. Army, was relieved May 19 from temporary duty at Fort Leavenworth, and ordered to Fort Hays, Kansas, where he will report to Major M. A. Reno, Seventh Cavalry, for duty with the companies of that regiment about to proceed to Louisville, Kentucky. Upon the arrival of said companies at Louisville, he will report to the commanding general Department of the South for duty.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, New York, May 26. Detail for the court: Major C. L. Best, First Artillery; Assistant Surgeon C. S. De Graw, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. L. Worden, Jr., First Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. J. O'Connell, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant George W. Deshler, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant Carl F. Palfrey, First Artillery. First Lieutenant A. E. Miltimore, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

OFFICERS of the old Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth, as well as his other friends in the Army, will be pleased to hear from their comrade First Lieutenant I. McL. Barton, who has been appointed Judge of the Criminal Court of Jefferson county, Arkansas. Colonel Barton received an appointment in the Regular Army some five years ago, and was ordered to Arkansas, where he resigned and opened a law office; was soon appointed prosecuting attorney for his district, and now a judge.

THE leave of absence for seven days taken by Colonel Henry J. Hunt, Fifth Artillery, as post commander, under the provisions of paragraph 180, Revised U. S. Army Regulations, was extended ten days by orders from headquarters Department of the East May 29; and for twenty days to First Lieutenant O. E. Wood, Fifth Artillery, to take effect on the final adjournment of the court-martial of which he is a member.

ASSISTANT Surgeon G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, was ordered May 26 to proceed without delay to Fort Adams,

R. I., and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty during the absence of Assistant Surgeon W. E. Waters, U. S. Army. On the return of Assistant Surgeon Waters to Fort Adams, Assistant Surgeon Sternberg will be relieved from duty thereat by the post commander, and ordered to return to his proper station, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hays, Kansas, May 24. Detail for the court: Major Robert M. Morris, Sixth Cavalry; Major Charles E. Compton, Sixth Cavalry; Captain Augustus G. Robinson, Quartermaster's Department; Captain Samuel Over-shine, Fifth Infantry; Captain Ezra P. Ewers, Fifth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Alfred Delany, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant John B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry. Second Lieutenant Theodore F. Forbes, Fifth Infantry, judge-advocate.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific during the week ending May 23, 1871: Captain J. Gales Ramsay, Second Artillery; Captain Charles S. Tripler, Twelfth Infantry; Surgeon George E. Cooper, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Clinton B. Sears, Engineer Corps; Captain L. S. Babbitt, Ordnance Department; Captain W. H. Bell, Subsistence Department; First Lieutenant J. L. Johnston, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant W. P. Clark, Second Cavalry.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Maryland, May 29, 1871. Detail for the court: Captain M. P. Miller, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant Edward Field, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant H. H. C. Dunwoody, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant S. R. Jones, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant H. M. Jones, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. R. Quinan, Fourth Artillery. First Lieutenant J. W. Roder, adjutant Fourth Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Virginia, May 29, 1871. Detail for the court: Major G. A. De Russey, Third Artillery; Captain E. R. Warner, Third Artillery; Captain J. W. Piper, Fifth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Charles Smart, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant James Chester, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant G. W. Crabb, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant T. D. Maurice, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant E. L. Huggins, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant James Curry, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant E. P. Newkirk, Fourth Artillery, judge-advocate.

CAPTAIN J. B. Conyngham, of the Twenty-fourth regiment U. S. Infantry, who died on Friday evening, May 26, at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, entered the service in the fall of 1861 as major of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania regiment, of which regiment he subsequently became colonel. He was commissioned as captain in the Thirty-eighth Infantry, March, 1867, and upon the consolidation of the Thirty-eighth and Forty-first regiments to form the Twenty-fourth regiment, he was retained as captain in the new regiment. Captain Conyngham served throughout the Peninsular campaign, and subsequently was present at all the operations before Charleston, and was deemed the best man to take command of Fort Wagner after its fall. His last service was, we believe, in Texas, from which State he had but recently returned home.

BY direction of the President, a board to retire disabled officers in pursuance of act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861, will convene at Philadelphia, on the 29th instant, for examination of such officers as may be brought before it. The following is the detail for the board: Major-General George G. Meade; Colonel Delos B. Sackett, Inspector-General; Colonel James V. Bomford, of the Eighth Infantry; Surgeons Josiah Simpson and William S. King. The following officers have been ordered to report by letter to General Meade, and hold themselves in readiness to appear for examination: Captains Andrew M. Brown of the Thirteenth Infantry, Francis Beach of the Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenants Henry B. Mellen of the Sixth Cavalry, Samuel E. Armstrong of the Twenty-fourth Infantry; and Second Lieutenants Thomas B. Reed of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Franklin S. Eaton of the Third Cavalry, and James B. Sinclair of the Sixteenth Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Hartsuff, assistant adjutant-general, is ordered to report in person for examination by the board.

## THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

GENERAL Orders No. 13, from the headquarters U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., May 31, 1871, announce that the annual examination at the Military Academy will commence on Thursday, June 1. The examination of the candidates for admission in grammar, geography, and history will be held in the drawing academy, commencing at 8 A. M., under the direction of the professor of philosophy, professor of French, instructor of ordnance and gunnery, assistant professor of ethics and law. On Friday the academic board will meet as a committee in the library, and examine alternately half the candidates in arithmetic and reading, the other half undergoing examination in writing and orthography in the drawing academy before a committee consisting of the professor of drawing, professor of chemistry, etc., professor of Spanish.

The examination of the first class will commence as soon as that of the candidates is completed, and continue daily from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. in the library before the entire academic board. For the purpose of examining the second, third, and fourth classes, the academic board will be divided into two committees. First Lieutenant Churchill is detailed as secretary to the first, and First Lieutenant Mallory as secretary to the second committee. During the examination the heads of departments will, at their discretion, continue the recitations of their classes, and the commandant of cadets will cause the officer of the day to have the sections in readiness as they may be required. One of the following exercises will take place before the board of visitors, commencing at 5 o'clock P. M.:

Infantry—Battalion drill, skirmishing drill.

Artillery—Light artillery drill, siege artillery drill, sea-coast artillery drill, mortar drill.

Ordnance—Practical duties in the laboratory.

Practical Military Engineering—Pontoon drill, military signalling and telegraphy.

Cavalry—Squadron drill, exercise of the trooper in the riding hall.

Small Arms—Use of the sword and bayonet.

Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher is superintendent of the Academy, with the following military staff: Captain Edward C. Boynton, A. M., Third Artillery, adjutant; Captain Tully McCrea, First Artillery, quartermaster; First Lieutenant James M. Marshall, Fourth Artillery, treasurer; Major Thomas A. McParlin, M. D., surgeon U. S. Army; Captain Van Buren Hubbard, M. D., assistant surgeon U. S. Army. The present commandant of cadets is Lieutenant-Colonel Emory Upton, First Artillery.

The following are the members of the board of visitors: Hon. William Aitkin, South Carolina; A. G. Edwards, Esq., Missouri; Hon. J. Neely Johnson, Nevada; Hon. William Miller, Alabama; Professor Isaac F. Quinby, New York; Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. C.; General Joseph J. Woods, Kansas; Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senate; Hon. M. H. Carpenter, U. S. Senate; Hon. L. D. Campbell, U. S. House of Representatives; Hon. J. B. Hawley, U. S. House of Representatives.

The cadet committee on hops have announced tri-weekly dances during the encampment—on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. The time for the graduates' ball was fixed upon the 16th instant, but owing to the ban under which the first class have been kept since their arrest after their expulsion of Cadets Baird, Barnes, and Fleckinger, they have been refused permission by General Pitcher to hold it. The tickets and invitations for the hops bear as an emblematic design an elaborate grouping of ancient and modern implements of war, armorial devices, standards, accoutrements, and full-length cadet figures at "parade rest" against the tents of "Camp Belknap." The following are the cadet managers: Stanhope E. Blunt, Thomas C. Woodbury, J. W. Wilkinson, J. Lew. Wilson, Alfred Reynolds, George T. T. Patterson, Addis M. Henry, Harry C. Wygant, Charles W. Rowell, Edmund K. Webster, Henry R. Lemly, Harry H. Landon, Leven C. Allen, C. E. Scott, William L. Geary.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

WE regret to learn that Chief Engineer Robert Danby, U. S. Navy, met with a serious accident while driving in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, a few days since. He was thrown with great force from his carriage upon the ground, and when taken up was insensible, in which condition he remained for a long time. He was placed under the immediate attendance of the Naval Hospital surgeon, and is now convalescent.

THE United States steam cutters *Catalpa* and *Rocket* and Commodore Smith's boat left the Brooklyn Navy-yard at 2 A. M. May 30, having on board Admiral Melancton Smith, a battalion of marines under the command of Colonel Broome, the Navy-yard band, Post Wadsworth No. 4 G. A. R., Post Farragut No. 120, Post Harry Lee No. 21, Farragut Lodge of Good Templars, and a number of prominent citizens. About 200 ladies of the Lodge of Good Templars, wearing the regalia of the order, and many ladies, friends of the Grand Army Posts, were also on board. They arrived at Harlem Bridge at 3:20 A. M. Disembarking, the party marched along the river to the railroad, where an extra train of six cars was awaiting them, arriving at Woodlawn at 4:15 A. M. The line was again formed, the band leading the marines, followed by the Army Posts, Good Templars, and guests. Before dawn the procession reached the grave of the late Admiral Farragut. It is marked by a little mound rising from the green turf on the crest of a hill, in the centre of a circular plot 100 feet in diameter. No monument, no stone, only a rude cross bears the name "Farragut." In deep silence, broken only by the ripple of a neighboring fountain, the procession marched around the circle and halted facing the centre. The band played a dirge. Then Admiral Smith, General J. C. Catlin, Major Weeks, the marshal of the day, and chaplain Bass of the old Nineteenth Army Corps, advanced to the centre and stood grouped around the grave. The colors of the Marine Corps and Post Wadsworth, at the head and foot of the grave, were drooping over it in the "salute." Prayer was offered by the chaplain, after which all joined in singing the hymn "America." Admiral Smith then introduced General Catlin, who spoke at some length. Chaplain Bass then pronounced the benediction, and the ladies advanced to the centre of the circle and strewed the grave with flowers. A rich floral anchor was placed there by the Kings county committee, and B. F. Delano, naval constructor, also placed on it a miniature capstan made of wood from the *Hartford*, the Admiral's flag-ship. Evergreens and southern moss sent by Judge S. L. Bennett, of Charleston, S. C., were also strewn. The marines fired three volleys over the grave, and the line of march was again taken up. The Marine Corps and band, under the command of Colonel Broome, reassembled later in the day at the Navy-yard, and marched to the cemetery behind the Naval Hospital. The ceremonies were conducted by Posts Wadsworth No. 4, and Rankin No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic. After a dirge by the marine band, a hymn was sung and prayer was offered by the post chaplain. The oration was delivered by the Rev. W. T. Enyard, after which the flowers were distributed.

REAR-ADMIRAL Taylor arrived at the Portsmouth



Navy-yard May 29, to serve as judge-advocate in the court-martial for the trial of a sailor for desertion from the United States ship *Yvonderoa*, which vessel is in the Cowes harbor waiting orders.

WORK has been suspended on the *Powhatan* at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The work on the *Iroquois* is being pushed forward rapidly, in order to have her ready for sea by the first of July. She is assigned to the Asiatic squadron.

THE board of inspection of which Commodores Case and Reynolds were members finished their tour of inspection of the different departments and works of Mare Island Navy-yard May 19, and left San Francisco May 20, on their way to Washington.

THE United States flag-ship *Congress*, Commodore Green, arrived at Boston May 29, having left Samana Bay May 16. Her officers and crew are in good health. The United States steamer *Nantasket* left Samana Bay May 16 for St. Thomas. The United States steamer *Sveata* was off St. Domingo city. The United States steamer *Yantic* had gone to Key West.

A DESPATCH from Panama says: "At Lima (Peru), an attempt was made to capture the iron-clad ships-of-war *Huascar* and *Independencia* by a supposed revolutionary party. The attempt was frustrated, and the pirates, or revolutionists as they claimed to be—about fifteen of them—took refuge on board the United States steamer *Onward*, claiming the protection of the American flag. The Peruvian authorities demanded they should be given up, and Captain White of the *Onward*, after consulting Captain Harris of the *St. Mary's* and the authorities on shore, decided to give them up, and they are now in custody.

THE United States steam frigate *Congress* arrived at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., May 29, 1871, thirteen days from Samana Bay, West Indies. The *Congress* has been absent from the United States for over a year, and has cruised during that time chiefly in Dominican waters as the flagship of the south squadron, North Atlantic fleet. She left at Samana Bay on the 16th of May the United States steamers *Sveata* and *Nantasket*. The *Sveata* was to sail the next day for St. Domingo city, and from thence to Caldera Bay. The *Nantasket* was to leave Samana the same day the *Congress* left, for Monte Christi, with orders for the United States steamer *Yantic* to proceed to Key West, Florida. After this duty the *Nantasket* was to go to St. Thomas to undergo caulking and other necessary repairs.

MELVIN SIMMONS, naval constructor at the Boston Navy-yard, died on Saturday, May 13, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Tyler, in Charlestown, Mass., of apoplexy. He was appointed naval constructor in 1860 and ordered to the Mare Island Navy-yard, where he remained until May, 1868, being succeeded by Mr. Hart, when he was ordered to take charge of the Philadelphia yard. In the recent change of naval constructors he received orders to the Boston yard, and had but just entered upon his duties there. He was a very able constructor, and, though retired some years ago, was kept on duty. He leaves a large circle of friends both in California and the East, who will hear with regret of his sudden death.

THE following changes have taken place in the North Atlantic fleet: Commander C. C. Carpenter, ordered to command the *Nantasket*; Master Joseph L. Stickney, detached from the *Congress* and ordered to the *Nantasket*; Assistant Surgeon Henry M. Martin, detached from the *Congress* and ordered to the *Nantasket*; Midshipman William P. Conway, detached from the *Congress* and ordered to the *Nantasket*; Lieutenant-Commander Roderick S. McCook, detached from command of the *Nantasket* and ordered to command the *Yantic*; Passed Assistant Surgeon Michael C. Drennan, detached from the *Nantasket* and ordered to the *Congress*; Master William H. Everett, detached from the *Nantasket* and ordered to the *Congress*; First Assistant Engineer Joseph H. Bailly, detached from the *Nantasket*. Of the vessels of this fleet, the *Congress* left Samana Bay on the 16th of May for Boston Navy-yard; the *Nantasket* left the same day for St. Thomas; the *Yantic* was to leave Monte Christi for Key West on the 20th, and was to convoy the *Dictator* north; the *Sveata* (which arrived at Samana from Key West on the 15th of May) was to leave on the 17th for Caldera Bay; the *Nantasket* was to return to the island of Santo Domingo on the 1st of June.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

MAY 24.—Passed Assistant Paymaster George W. Brown, as assistant to Pay Director W. Brenton Boggs at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Carpenter Charles Boardman, to the receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

MAY 26.—Assistant Paymaster Geo. A. Deering, as assistant to the paymaster of the receiving ship *Vandalia* at Portsmouth, N. H.

MAY 27.—Lieutenant Samuel Belden, to the Hydrographic office. First Assistant Engineer James Butterworth, to the Navy-yard, Boston.

MAY 29.—Commodore John R. Goldsborough, to command the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill.

#### DETACHED.

MAY 25.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. T. Sampson, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I. Master Wm. S. Cowles, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I.

MAY 26.—Paymaster A. D. Bache, from special duty at Philadelphia on the 29th of September, and ordered to the receiving ship *Vandalia* at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 30th of September.

Paymaster W. W. Williams, from the receiving ship *Vandalia* on the 30th of September, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Paymaster Charles H. Eldridge, as storekeeper of the Asiatic Fleet, and ordered to return home. Paymaster C. F. Guild, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st of October, and ordered as storekeeper of the Asiatic Fleet, per steamer of the 1st of November.

MAY 27.—Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 29.—Master Hamilton Perkins, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to torpedo duty.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 28, 1871:

Joseph Wilson, ordinary seaman, February 27, U. S. steamer *Benecia*, at Yokohama, Japan.

Robert G. Thomas, carpenter, May 9, U. S. steamer *Saratoga*, at New York.

Hugh Boyd, captain maintop, April 17, U. S. steamer *Portsmouth*, at Bahia, Brazil.

Francisco Alves, cabin steward, April 22, U. S. steamer *Portsmouth*, at Bahai, Brazil.

## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

PRUSSIA is stated to have given out an order for two new ironclads of great strength but comparatively light draught.

THE French Versailles Government having declared their inability to meet the payments exacted by Germany, the *German Correspondent* directs the attention of M. Thiers to the following reply addressed by the first Napoleon to his brother Joseph, who complained of his want of money, and urged Napoleon to have mercy upon Spain, and not entirely exhaust the country. Napoleon remarked: "Il se plaint de n'avoir point d'argent. Pourquoi n'en a-t-il pas? Il y en a en Espagne. J'ai tiré un milliard de la Prusse. Il ne m'aurait pas été difficile d'en tirer deux de l'Espagne. Allez."

It appears from a War-Office return that last year the British Government received £39,050 from the sale of commissions, and that amount has been placed to the credit of the military reserve fund. So small an amount has not been received for nearly twenty years. The total sum received since the operation of the plan, commenced in 1851, is £1,712,829. The fund is now and has been for many years past applied chiefly to buy up the commissions of supernumerary and half-pay officers, to reduce cavalry prices, and to reform the corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and Yeomanry of the Guard.

THE new British mutiny act contains one important alteration—section 2 is wholly omitted. This section provided for the branding of deserters with the letter D, and of soldiers discharged with ignominy with the letters B. C. (bad character). Clause 117 of the Articles of War also deprives courts-martial of the power of marking men. This abandonment of a degrading punishment is the direct consequence of the reform. Henceforward, too, "any soldier may be tried for desertion without reference to the time during which he may have been absent;" and the time (twenty-one days' absence) which has hitherto distinguished "desertion" from "absence without leave" is thus effaced.

MAY 4 a number of experiments were made from H. M. S. *Audacious*, stationed at Kingstown, under Lieutenant Boyle, R. N., in the presence of the officers of the ship, several scientific gentlemen, and a number of ladies and gentlemen. The first torpedo, containing about eighty pounds of gunpowder, was lowered and exploded at a depth of twenty feet, causing the water to rise nearly fifteen feet above the level of the tide. The second machine, with a canister of twenty-seven pounds of the same quality of powder, had the effect of creating a revulsion of somewhat more than half the extent above named. The explosive power used was the pile battery, which is composed of zinc and copper plates, with flannel beds saturated in vinegar and water.

WITH reference to the reported failure of some experiments made with Captain Harvey's torpedoes at Portsmouth, the *Globe* says: "We feel justified in stating that these failures were owing to the employment of a very slow gunboat to tow the torpedoes. A good performance might as well be expected from a gun improperly mounted as from a torpedo improperly towed. No doubt the experiments which were so successful at Devonport would have failed had the vessel which was first proposed by the Admiralty been employed. It is really too bad of the Admiralty, in spite of the objections which have been urged, to persist in using vessels whose defective speed renders them altogether unsuited for manœuvring with torpedoes."

THE Berlin *Militair Wochenblatt* tells the following story of German strategy: "On the 6th of January, Rittmeister von Kaisenberg of the Fourteenth Uhlans was on the outpost at Bucquoy very near the enemy. Two companies of the latter going towards Ayette passed so near that the vedettes were obliged to withdraw to the village. Kaisenberg then stationed a number of Uhlans behind a thicket and told them to fire rapidly with their pistols. The salvo was fired at a distance of 800 paces from pistols and one Chassepot gun, which was all the squadron then possessed. The enemy stopped—infantry they had not expected—and desisted from an attack, so that the squadron rested safely that night. The stratagem succeeded once, but its repeated success would be doubtful."

ACCORDING to official accounts, without reckoning the capitulation of Paris, the report of which has not yet been published, the whole booty taken by the Germans during the war in France amounted to 120 eagles, flags, and standards, 2,400 field guns, more than 4,000 fortress guns; 11,669 officers and 363,326 men were detained as prisoners of war in Germany, besides whom the garrison of Paris, 170,000 men, surrendered, but were not taken to Germany; 84,000 French soldiers were interned in Switzerland, and 6,000 in Belgium. In the campaign of 1866, exclusive of the results of the capitulation of the Hanoverian army at Langensalza, 13 flags and standards, 208 guns, and about 49,000 prisoners were taken; while the entire captures made by the French army in the Italian campaign only amounted to 3 flags, 26 guns, and about 16,000 prisoners.

PROFESSOR Abel, chemist to the War Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, has after a number of experiments succeeded in perfecting the new explosive agent recently produced by him under the name of "picric" powder as a means for charging shells, which,

though it is not so violent in action as gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, or picrate of potash powders, is a much more powerful explosive agent than gunpowder, and has other properties which appear to render it peculiarly adapted for use in shells. Its merits are that it may be readily and expeditiously prepared, and that it is remarkable for its safety as compared with all other explosive agents, being so much less sensitive to ignition by percussion than gunpowder. The president of the committee on explosives at Woolwich having pronounced the new powder worthy of further experiment, it will be tried under various conditions in order to ascertain its suitability to the requirements of the service.

PRINCE Bismarck recently spoke in the German Reichstag against a resolution calling on him as Imperial Chancellor to take more energetic measures to enforce the claims of Germany against Portugal, for a vessel illegally seized and condemned at Praia, a small port in the Cape de Verde Islands: "The German Government," he declared, "do not believe they require to exculpate themselves for declining to despatch iron clads to foreign ports for the purpose of backing reclamations of their subjects which are before the law courts of those countries. It requires nothing less than a firm resolution to turn everything to account that can be alleged against a government to reproach it with not coming to the aid of its countrymen and clients by threatening with its shells the judicature of another State, in an action that has lasted, if I may trust my memory, five or six years, and is not yet ended. Similar suits, in which our compatriots do not doubt that they are right, are pending in the courts of nearly every foreign country from America to Russia; if it were insisted that we should second every pretension advanced, by means of ships of war or battalions, we should have to go great lengths indeed."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *World*, in a recent letter from Pesth, Hungary, says that a couple of months ago in Pesth one heard nothing but hatred expressed towards the Prussians and the new German empire, but now there is a complete change, and they are making all sorts of enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of the "hordes of Attila." What is the reason? The solution is probably to be found in the recent interchange of friendly sentiments between the Sublime Porte and the Czar of the Russians. As you already know, the Sultan has sent the most friendly invitation to the Czar to visit Constantinople on his way to Palestine. The Austrian papers are in a great state of alarm about this. The general argument appears to be that what Russia can't accomplish by arms she will accomplish by diplomacy, and the day which sees Alexander of Russia in Constantinople as the guest of the Sultan will also be the last day on which Austria may hope to have any influence in the East. Austria alone can do nothing; therefore she must conciliate the new Teutonic empire; but this idea seems to have occurred a good deal sooner to the ruler of the Russian empire.

THE English committee on designs for ships of war has sent in its report on vessels of the *Devastation* and *Cyclops* class. With regard to the former vessel, the committee are of the opinion "that, whether completed as originally designed, or with the superstructure subsequently suggested by the constructors' department, the *Devastation* will prove a formidable and efficient war ship, a safe and stable vessel, and a valuable addition to Her Majesty's navy." The question of the stability of the ship under conditions of wind and sea far more unfavorable than she is likely to encounter, was carefully examined by the scientific members of the commission, who came to the unanimous conclusion that the stability was satisfactory. A memorandum of Admirals Elliot and Ryder accompanies the report, pointing out what these officers consider grave defects in the design of this class, and suggesting modifications of structure. With regard to vessels of the *Cyclops* class, and considering them as intended for the defence of our coasts, "intended only to make passages from one port to another in favorable weather," the report is equally favorable. It is recommended that the four ships of this class be completed with the following modifications: The thickness of the deck-plating to be increased, the watertight compartment at the bow to be further subdivided, and the lower structure of the vessel to be considerably strengthened.

THE "History of the Army of Chalons," by a volunteer of the Army of the Rhine, recently published at Brussels, and to which we have before alluded, is very severe in its criticisms on the influence of the camp of Chalons upon the French army. On the 23d August, says the author, as General MacMahon's army, driven from its bivouac on the left bank of the Suipe was coming from Rheims, those on the right flank saw away towards Nauroy huge columns of smoke rising. This smoke marked the destruction of the stores of forage, provisions, and camp equipage gathered at Chalons, and which had been fired by the commanding officers in expectation of the approach of the Germans—under the very eyes of the army, which in a few days was to suffer such bitter need of them. "This was the ground of our classic victory which we abandoned to go out against uncertainty. And what mischief had this camp of Chalons worked to the real military spirit of France. There had our young officers in secure and comfortable tents gained very false ideas of campaign life, and learned how to care for armies, but only of immovable armies. There had our artillery practice rooted in us perfect confidence in the undisputed superiority of our artillery, and our cavalry had learned to reconnoitre for a squadron's length in advance. There had our generals learned to win weekly victories between breakfast and dinner time, while laurels and fame were easily won by those to whom favor had decreed that they should be great men, when their turn came on the list. The camp of Chalons had become the hot-bed of promotion. The highest grades were bestowed without regard to the best interests or the defence of France. The much coveted rank of general was given to ambitious men regardless of their fitness for leadership; it was enough that they had won a victory—in the camp at Chalons."



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## WHAT A SOLDIER'S PAY GOES FOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Trusting that you will not consider the subject too hackneyed for notice, I desire to direct attention through your columns to the brief period that remains in which Congress can take the necessary action for the continuance of soldiers' pay at the present rate.

Within two months, without Congressional action, the pay will be reduced to the original rate of \$11 per month for privates, and proportionately for non-commissioned officers, leaving that amount wherewith to purchase necessary articles not supplied by the Government. It is a very prevalent opinion with those not in the ranks that a soldier's necessities, beyond Government allowances, are very trifling, and that the old pay should amply suffice to meet them. A brief investigation will, I think, dispel this illusion. Let us try and find the monthly sum left out of \$11, after defraying expenses which are absolutely necessary:

For retained pay.....	\$1 00
For Soldiers' Home.....	12 1/2
For blacking, two boxes at 15 cents.....	30
For "cleaning stuff," such as tripoli oil, rottenstone, etc.....	1 00
For soap for personal use beyond that issued to laundress.....	25
For towels, four per year at 30 cents, per month.....	10
For laundress.....	1 50
For shaving and hair-cutting.....	75
For blacking, clothes, brass, and brushes (wear and tear per month).....	50
For regulation cap, two per year at 45 cents, per month.....	50
For altering two suits of clothing per year at \$5 50, per month.....	90
For altering three pairs of boots per year at 75 cents, per month.....	18
For stockings, one pair per month.....	30
For handkerchiefs, six per year at 50 cents, per month.....	25
For gloves (white), two pairs per month, at 30 cents.....	60
For gauntlets, two pairs per year at \$2, per month.....	35
For tobacco, one pound.....	70
For paper, envelopes, and postage stamps.....	40
Total.....	\$9 70

Here we find the munificent sum of one dollar and thirty cents remaining, to meet all incidental expenses and losses which may occur through the "exigencies of the service," allowing nothing for the extreme prices charged at many points on the frontier, which almost double the amounts here given. Add to all this that the present allowance of clothing is inadequate, and that for the purposes of cleanliness and neatness the soldier will frequently be compelled to draw clothing in excess of the allowance, which excess will be deducted from his pay, and we find reason to believe that the unfortunate soldier will approach a pay-table with dread, burdened as he will be with debts (due sutlers and others), which he is unable to discharge. The inevitable consequence will be that the good soldier will be driven from the service, and the bad soldier, who remains because "he cannot dig and to beg he is ashamed," will present a universally slovenly appearance. Having, moreover, no pride in his calling, his duties will only be properly performed when he is under the watchful eye of an officer; and indeed it is possible that the expense incurred in the necessary enlargement of guard houses will exceed the saving made through the decrease in the soldiers' pay.

With regard to some items above inserted it may be said that the expenditure is unnecessary, because the articles are issued to the soldier and included in his clothing allowance. Unfortunately, the Government allowance is of such an inferior quality, that the soldier is compelled to purchase a better article for himself, or to endure the disapproval of his officers and the jeers of his comrades. This is the case with caps, boots, and stockings. The Government cap is of such an outlandish shape, that the finest-looking man when surmounted with one of them presents the appearance of either a clown or a "slouch." The stockings are of such a quality that three days' wear is often sufficient to place them in a condition beyond repair; and the boots being absolutely useless when unaltered on account of their peculiar shape, requiring a No. 10 boot to pass on to a No. 7 foot, when they are on being three sizes too large in all parts but the instep, the unfortunate man is in somewhat the same predicament as the cat on walnut shells; indeed, when altered they are bad enough, the soles generally bidding good-by to the uppers in the course of a few weeks.

The United States soldier has to purchase from his pay many articles that are supplied to other armies, and the proposed reduction at the present time of high prices will make this Army probably the worst paid in the world.

In view of the immediate future, when a reduced Army will have to perform the same duties that overtasked it before reduction, I respectfully submit that the course of also reducing its pay and allowances is injudicious as regards the Government, and unjust as regards the soldier.

G. J. W.

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, May 5, 1871.

## THE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I wrote to you the other day explaining for the sake of your readers the system of purchase in the British army. I admitted that in the abstract it was a system which would not stand for a moment; but that in practice it had its advantages even for the poor man, provided his unfortunate carcass could have been defended from the attacks of the Secretary for War and the rascals of the War Office.

To show you that I have not only not overstated but vastly underrated the unscrupulous corruption of the British War Office, I refer you to Colonel Anson's speech on the Army Regulation Bill in the House of Commons, reported in the London Times of the 9th of May.

Quote the concluding paragraph, beginning with the history of Sidney Herbert, Secretary for War in 1854, and you have the commencement of a system which I really think would have driven any one else than a long-suffering John Bull into mutiny.

I have written these letters with a view to enlighten-

ing brothers in arms on this side of the water on an anomaly which has no parallel in any country or army.

R. A. SKUES, late of the British Army.  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, May 24, 1871.

## ENLISTED MEN OF ORDNANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: General Orders No. 23, current series, arranging the organization of the Army after July 1, 1871, under the act of July 15, 1870 (which reduces the total enlisted men in the U. S. Army to 80,000), fixes the number of enlisted men of ordnance at four hundred and seventy-five.

Prior to the act of Congress approved February 8, 1815, all master workmen, artificers, and laborers at arsenals were employed as civilians. That act authorized the enlistment for five years of as many master workmen, artificers, armorers, etc., as the public service "in the judgment of the senior officer of the Ordnance Department" required, and their pay was established by the 11th section of the same act.

The act approved July 6, 1863, provided that the enlisted men of the Ordnance Department theretofore designated as master workmen should thereafter be mustered as sergeants; armorers, carriage-makers, and blacksmiths as corporals; artificers as privates of the first class, and laborers as privates of the second class; the pay and emoluments remaining the same as under the previous classification.

What is the result? All new enlistments are made as second-class privates. Little or no reference is had to the qualifications of the recruits as to their being mechanics or artificers. Competent mechanics from many causes do not care to enlist, and the class of men usually obtained are of the poorest laboring order. Hence the enlisted men at arsenals are simply used for guard and police duty, and if any skilled workmen are needed they must be engaged as hired men.

The cutting down by Congress of the appropriations for "ordnance service" and "ordnance and ordnance stores" renders it "impossible," as stated by the Chief of Ordnance in a late report, "properly to care for and preserve much new and valuable property, such as arms, accoutrements, horse equipments, etc., which must be frequently examined and cleansed to prevent their rapid deterioration."

The four hundred and seventy-five enlisted men retained by General Orders No. 23 in the Ordnance Department are useless for this necessary service. The distribution of this number by the Chief of Ordnance gives to one arsenal seventy men, to one forty-five, to two thirty-five each, to four thirty each, to two twenty each, and to the remainder from four to thirteen each.

At most if not all of these posts the detachments thus allowed will barely serve for the customary guard and police duty, besides the required details for the subsistence and care of the men themselves, as bakers, cooks, barracks orderlies, gardeners, etc. Generally, in a detachment of say about twenty men, there will be one or two sick (adding another detail as nurse), and perhaps as many more under punishment. How many men will you have left for "the care and preservation of stores"?

Now it has been stated by statisticians that the average cost of an enlisted man to the Government of the United States is from \$800 to \$1,000 per year. Of course this includes the cost and commutation of clothing, subsistence, hospital service, and other et ceteras.

I think it can be stated with certainty that there are no arsenals in the country that in time of peace require the protection of a military force. If such should at any time be needed, a detachment of troops of the line would serve. But this emergency is not likely to occur. At the most important ordnance post in the United States, the National Armory, there are no enlisted men, and none are wanted.

I believe economy would be greatly subserved and the efficiency of the ordnance service enhanced by discharging all enlisted men, and the substitution of civilians. Competent men for the care and preservation of stores, as well as for what other service is needed at arsenals, such as watchmen, gate-keepers, etc., may be had at from five to six hundred dollars a year, and twelve such men will perform more labor than double that number of enlisted men. Besides, there is the advantage of having no drones, no sick to take care of, and no bunnies to guard. If a hired man is found incompetent, his place can be readily supplied, and places at arsenals are always sought for by the best kind of workmen.

The result of this change would be lessening the expense of arsenal service at least one-half, and securing double the amount of efficiency.

There are doubtless many worthy persons among the present enlisted men. Under the new departure such men could be retained as hired men.

These views are submitted after several years' observation and mature consideration of the subject. I hope the matter, however, may be more fully ventilated in your columns.

REFORM.

## A SOLDIER'S OPINION OF ARIZONA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Every mail brings us vociferations from the press of Arizona concerning the inefficiency of our troops in their operations against hostile Indians.

These reports, interspersed as they are with falsehood and supplemented with vituperation, appear to emanate principally from a set of vagabonds in Arizona, who would find it an unpleasant and difficult task to procure their daily bread if it were not for Government contracts and the hard-earned money of our soldiers. Whenever a fresh crime is committed by the wily Apaches, these same malicious vagabonds raise one unanimous cry for the organization of a territorial militia, as though the regular troops were unqualified for their profession.

Recognizing the fact that our Government has but a "mere handful" of troops, compared to its vast domain, and admitting that Arizona has never had her quota, is the rank and file of the Army to blame for the non-subjuga-

tion of the Apaches? If not, why will these people continue to write red-hot, flaming newspaper articles against the soldier?

Every organization of regular troops that ever entered Arizona did it with the full determination of pursuing a vigorous and relentless warfare against the accursed Apache; but when subjected to the toil, hardship, pestilence, and, what is worse, the vile slander and abuse that are heaped upon them, they soon grew discouraged, which will justly account for any apparent lack of discipline.

When not scouting, they are escorting citizens and their movable property through the barren country, building roads, and making other and important improvements. What praise do they get for all this? None. Every mule-whacker, every greaser, and every "black-leg" assumes the important and dignified position of a military critic. Oh, yes; these same Government leeches "know all about it." For years they have given utterance to the irrepressible cry: "Why don't the Government do this or that?" Just here I should like to ask, why don't they do something for themselves?

To believe their own story, they have the richest part of Uncle Sam's broad domain. Outsiders and intelligent, enterprising, and skillful men that have been there do not think so. The "Pass," the famous "Burrow," and the "Gila City" mines have alike proved an utter failure, simply because quartz-mining in Arizona is now known to be a slow and unprofitable business. But still "Arizona is the richest country under God's sun." (It is very singular to me that capitalists do not think that way.)

Young men who are looking for permanent homes in the "far distant West" will please observe that Arizona is not a land of fat, although its inhabitants are sometimes called greasers.

J. W. W.

CAMP HALLACK, NEVADA, May 19, 1871.

## GROWLS FROM THE RANKS.

WE have a variety of communications which indulge themselves with themes which have lost somewhat of their interest by repeated discussion, but to which we will at least give space enough to show what these writers complain of. One correspondent, "Gashuntz," wields the weapon of sarcasm in behalf of an addition to his pay for his services as adjutant's clerk. He enters into some particulars of the tailor's craft to show how much better off is the company tailor than he, and concludes: "The duties of an adjutant's clerk are as arduous as those of the quartermaster's clerk, the former of which receives no emolument, while the latter walks off yearly with his cool \$127 75, as happy as a clam in time of high water. So it is plain to be seen that the adjutant's clerk does not belong to the long list of quartermaster employees, and, having no provision made by which he can obtain 'extra duty' pay, is classed as a useful, unpaid man. I wish I were a company tailor instead of an unpaid clerk." This unhappy correspondent should remember that the disposition to fly from ills we know to those we wot not of is not peculiar to the Army. Let him call in the company tailor, and learn how his soul is filled with envy of the adjutant's clerk.

Another correspondent, "L. H. Fort Reynolds, C. T.," calls for a change of uniform. "A new uniform could be adopted," he argues, "with very little expense to the Government, by altering the uniform now in use, so as to give it an entirely different and neater appearance. Give the uniform coat facings and cuffs, the collar of them varying according to the different branches of the service. Let the facings and cuffs be worn on the flannel sack coats also. Do away with the scales, which are only useful for light artillery and cavalry, and give instead epaulettes, the collar of the epaulettes corresponding with that of the facings of the uniform coat. Let the hats be worn (the crown of the hat being bent in) like those of the officers. Condemn the present forage caps and furnish the Army with chasseur caps. Put stripes on the seams of the pantaloons, the color of them being like that of the facings, and be worn alike by privates and non-commissioned officers. Let the color of the facings of the Engineer Corps be yellow, that of the heavy artillery red, and infantry green. Such is the uniform proposed, which, it is argued, would cost but little and would be received with satisfaction by the soldiers of the Engineer Corps, heavy artillery, and infantry.

"An Army Growler" thinks that the lowering of the pay and raising of the qualifications for the Army is not a very felicitous conjunction of circumstances. He says:

The inquiry day after day is, will the pay come down in July?

What think you, Jim? Jim answers:

"Well, Jack, if the pay should come to \$11, I promise you that I am going to be one of the missing sheep from the fold the first night after the publication of the order; especially, as I will be able to make my clearance, through having no cavalry at the post to follow our track." "By G—d," says Jack, "I will start along with you; let us not forget and be prepared for the journey. We can provide about six loaves of bread the night before at the post bakery, and we will get some matches, a fishing line or two with some hooks, so that we can travel down the Arkansas; we will have to keep the south side of this wonderful river. What do you say if we take our muskets along?" Jim agrees to the last. Now, in a secluded corner of the post garden, they are joined with about 30 more of their comrades, who are ready to take what Martin Doyle termed the top of the road. All of these men are men that joined the service on the approach of a bad winter, with the expectation to leave when they received all their feathers, as they called in their city slang the yearly allowance of clothing they receive from Uncle Sam.

We publish this communication to show by what arguments men seek to justify their commission of one of the gravest of military offences; suggesting at the same time that there will be found good use for a few cavalry at the post from which our correspondent writes.

JOHN F. GUILFOYLE, a soldier's orphan and an inmate of the Baltimore Soldiers' Orphan Asylum, has been appointed by the President as a cadet at large to the Military Academy for 1872. The appointment completes the complement of ten cadets annually appointed by the President. The name of Willard Young, a son of Brigham Young, has been sent to the President as a candidate for the Military Academy.



## PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the several Navy-yards, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until ten o'clock, A. M. of the 20th of June next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

Printed schedules, in which the materials and articles required are embraced, with form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion, and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope, nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself, according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them.

No bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and by the direction of the Department bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in or manufacturers of the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department, and the bidder must state distinctly at what paymaster's office he desires all his bills to be paid.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to use the printed envelopes furnished by the Bureau, indorsed thus: "Proposals for class Nos. (name the classes) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard)." "To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.

All offers not made in strict conformity with the instructions accompanying the schedules will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bids until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the paymaster of the station designated in the contract, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hard Wood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair, and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firewood; and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes, and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils, and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 19, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing, and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Works, Frying, &c.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 28, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broadtop Coal; No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

#### Class "A" Excavation.

#### NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery.

The following are the classes by their numbers and letters, required at the respective Navy-yards and naval asylums:

#### KITTEBY, MAINE.

Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32.

#### CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32.

#### BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32.

#### PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Nos. 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 27, 32.

#### NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

#### WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23.

#### NORFOLK, VA.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32.

#### PENSACOLA, FLA.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

#### MARE ISLAND, CAL.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, "A."

DANIEL AMMEN, Chief of Bureau.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 24, 1871.

General Orders No. 11.

**THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,** and the Chief of Ordnance, are hereby constituted a board to examine into the merits of various kinds of breech-loading rifled muskets, and to report the result of such examination to the Governor.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

In compliance with the above order, the undersigned will meet at the State Arsenal in the city of New York, on Wednesday, June 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., to commence such examination, and will then and there receive such breech-loading rifled muskets as may be submitted to them for that purpose.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

JAMES McQUADE, Inspector-General.

SAMUEL Wm. JOHNSON, Chief of Ordnance.

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## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1871.

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

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## INDIAN AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.

FROM official communications we gather the particulars of the recent massacre of Indians, while under the protection of the Government, by citizens of Tucson, Arizona. It appears that Captain THOMAS S. DUNN, Twenty-first Infantry, commanding Camp Lowell, A. T., heard a rumor on the 29th of April to the effect that a large party of citizens and Papagoes had left some time during the day with the avowed purpose of killing all Indians under military protection at Camp Grant, A. T. He at once sent Sergeant GRAHAM CLARKE and Private KENNEDY, Company D, Twenty-first Infantry, on horseback to Camp Grant, with a despatch notifying the commanding officer of that post of the fact. The despatch was delivered at 7:30 o'clock the next morning, April 30, and the following day, May 1, a reply was received from First Lieutenant ROYAL E. WHITMAN, Third U. S. Cavalry, commanding Camp Grant. This reply announced that the notification was received too late to prevent the massacre. Five hundred Indians, who had claimed and were living under the protection of the Government at Camp Grant, were attacked by a strong body of citizens from Tucson, and when a party sent to the Indian camp, immediately on receipt of Captain DUNN's warning, arrived there, it was found deserted, and sixty-three dead bodies were discovered lying where they fell, of whom all but eight were women and children. The total number killed and missing amounted to more than one hundred. Immediate steps were taken by our officers in that vicinity to rescue from the hands of the citizens any prisoners they might hold; Mr. TONGUE, a citizen cognizant of all the facts, going to Tucson at the earnest solicitation of Lieutenant WHITMAN, that, as he reports, "immediate steps may be taken to save these women and children for their friends from a life of debauched servitude."

From the Arizona papers and letters to the *Missouri Republican*, we learn that the justification for this outrage was the belief that among the Apaches committing the depredations which have so exasperated the people of Arizona were Indians claiming the Government protection on the score of their friendliness. One Indian killed, writes a Tucson correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, "was recognized as one of the Government 'pets,' who were being fed at Camp Grant, and pretending to be friendly. This satisfied every one that those Indians, while being fed by the Government, were murdering and robbing the people." On this and other similar evidence these citizens condemned the entire body of Indian woman and children to death, and proceeded to carry this decree into prompt execution.

If it is the purpose of the Arizonians to place themselves above all law, and to thus force our Government officers into the position with the Indians of having violated good faith, our troops should be withdrawn from Arizona, and the inhabitants of that unprofitable territory left to settle matters with the Indians for themselves. Our officers there are placed in a most uncomfortable position as it is,

and will be heartily glad to be removed to less irksome fields of duty. Certainly we cannot allow the present condition of things to continue in Arizona. We can appreciate the feelings of the citizens when they discover, as they assert they have, Government ration tickets on the persons of Indians killed on the war-path; but the Government cannot allow its prerogatives to be wrested from it, and the decision of the question as to what Indians are entitled to protection, and who not, taken out of its hands. It is not just to our officers that they should be left with so inadequate a force to undertake the impossible task of keeping the peace between the Indians and the settlers. They should either be placed in a position to make the authority of the Government respected or withdrawn from the territory altogether. It is the declared policy of the Government to gather the Indians into the reservations, so far as they can, so as to separate between the good and bad, visiting the latter with proper punishment. To the settlers an Indian is an Indian, and they propose to exterminate the race wherever they can. The two policies cannot be made to work together, and those reasoners, like the *New York Tribune*, who confound the attack on the Piegans with such a massacre as this of Indians under Government protection, show how little they understand the principles of military action. Hanging is not murder, though the victim and his friends may fail to distinguish between two processes which lead to such like results.

In view of these Indian disturbances in Arizona, Commissioner PARKER, in a letter to Secretary DELANO, recommends the following:

First. That the Board of Indian Commissioners be requested to send one or more of their number to Arizona without delay to cooperate with the military authorities in their efforts to collect and locate the Indians upon the White Mountain reservation.

Second. That the board be requested to instruct their representatives to said country to open communications with as many of the hostile Indians as they can, and to use every effort to impress upon their minds the fact that a continuous war against the people of the United States will end in their utter ruin, and that in a permanent peace is their only hope for comfort and assistance from the Government.

Third. The appropriation of \$70,000 was made by the last session of Congress to be expended under direction of the President in collecting the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico upon reservations, furnishing them with subsistence and other necessary articles, and to promote peace and civilization among them. It is, therefore, recommended that the member or members of said board who may go to Arizona be authorized and empowered to use not more than half of said \$70,000 in such manner as, in their judgment, they may deem wise and proper to effectually carry out the object of the appropriation.

It was proposed to carry out these recommendations, but this massacre at Camp Grant, and the killing of Lieutenant CUSHING by CACHIES, are considered to have inaugurated a condition of war, and action has been suspended in view of this.

THE mitrailleuse supplants the guillotine in France, and is to be used to expedite the punishment of the unhappy victims of the Communal fanaticism which has misled Paris. This is the report the telegraph brings, and, whatever may be true as to the machinery of execution, it is evident that the prisoners taken by the Versailles are being shot in squads. One account describes the execution of thirty-three men and women charged with being incendiaries. They were dragged from the dusty coal cellars of the Hôtel de Ville, placed in line on one side of a square of which troops formed the other three sides, warned of their coming fate, and immediately shot down amid the wild shrieks of the distracted women, some of whom required a fifth or sixth shot before they would yield up their lives at the mandate of martial law. The irritation which prompts these executions has good cause; the policy which dictates them is questionable. They certainly find no parallel in our own experience.

The summary execution of the leaders of the Commune is less open to criticism. All of them are reported to have fallen victims to defeat except PYAT and GROUSSET. In the case of these leaders, as well as in that of the other victims of martial law, the recollection of the fate of Generals THOMAS and LECOMTE doubtless inspired the troops with a vengeful spirit which has been allowed to glut itself with victims. The last stand of the Communists was appropriately made in the Cemetery of Père la Chaise on the heights overlooking Paris. Here they were shot down, men, women, and children, without mercy. From the first the Versailles troops have proceeded upon the idea that their enemies were *canaille*, entitled to no mercy. When taken prisoners they were visited with such insults as French rage can prompt men to heap upon a disarmed foe. And



yet, mistaken, misguided, blinded by an unwise and unreasoning rage against authority, these men of the Commune fought for an idea which entitled them to consideration—the idea of local independence to which France must come before she can be free. For the excesses charged against them we have no excuse, but such summary and wholesale executions as have filled the streets of Paris with dead are not the best corrective for the evils which disturb France.

M. THIERS and his colleagues have been sowing the soil of their country with dragons' teeth, which will yet spring up into armed men.

That the republic is likely to continue long none seem to think. In view of the probable change the Count DE CHAMBORD, son of the Duke of BERRI, and representative of the elder branch of the French Bourbons, rises like one from the dead to call on France to accept him as her only legitimate sovereign. If she is to restore the monarchy, perhaps it is logical that she should return to the days preceding her first revolution, and reestablish the dynasty whose traditions antedate her republican departure. The representatives of the Orleans family are reported to have withdrawn their aspirations in favor of the Count DE CHAMBORD, which if true unites all the monarchists under one leadership.

#### GERMAN CAVALRY IN FRANCE.

OUR cavalrymen will take comfort from the testimony the war in France has given to the value of their special arm, even in these days of long-range guns and rapid firing. No class of troops have left in France so deep and lasting an impression as the Uhlans, the Berlin *Militair Wochenblatt* tells us. Neither the prowess of the German infantry nor the acknowledged superiority of the German artillery will live so long in the memory of the French people as the prodigies performed by the lancers from over the Rhine. They will henceforth occupy in the popular imagination of France the place the Cossacks have so long held in Germany, where their name is the bugaboo with which bad children are kept in order. In France the word Uhlans has taken in a broader signification and includes all horsemen, instead of being confined to a single class. The most wonderful stories of the discipline and perfection of these dreaded troops have run through the French journals, and are passed from mouth to mouth to be taken up in the popular traditions. A harmless hospital assistant, connected with a Uhlans regiment, who fell into French hands, was threatened with death unless he would confess how the Uhlans were fastened to their horses. Induced by such persuasion, the man of pills finally admitted that they were bound by leather straps to their steeds.

While the French are dwelling upon the exploits of the dread Uhlans, the Germans are subjecting them to criticism at home for the deficiencies in their organization which this war has revealed. Although the German cavalry in France on several occasions acted in separate bodies supported by artillery only, as our cavalry did under SHERIDAN and other generals, it was neither drilled to act as infantry when the occasion required it to do so, nor was it properly armed for such service. As a consequence, on several occasions, especially during the early part of the investment of Paris, and also while watching the army of the Loire after the first capture of Orleans, a German cavalry division under Prince ALBRECHT was so severely annoyed by Franks-tireurs on ground where it was quite impossible to follow them on horseback that a battalion of picked men, notorious good marchers, was formed to accompany the cavalry in the capacity of guards. This naturally interfered greatly with the rapidity of movement on the part of the cavalry, and led to much loss among the infantry, the Franks-tireurs and Mobiles succeeding in some encounters and inflicting fearful losses upon the Germans.

The Uhlans carry no firearm but a pistol, and that having only a single charge. The men have not the least confidence in this weapon, which is so difficult to reload on horseback, and where they cannot use the lance are practically powerless. The fortunes of war threw into the hands of the German cavalry many Chassepots, and toward the end nearly every squadron of Uhlans had men in it who had learned to use this arm expertly, and were trans-

formed practically into mounted infantry. Thus the Germans learned the advantage of having such a force, an advantage which was exemplified on many occasions. Once, for example, when on the 20th of January Count DOHNA's cavalry brigade started out from Maissemy in pursuit of the enemy who had been defeated in the engagements of the two days previous, the Von Schaubert squadron of the Fourteenth Uhlans was in advance. Thick clouds obscured the landscape, and all the villages were full of fugitives from FAIDHERBE's army, who could easily have contested with the Uhlans their passage of the Canal of St. Quentin. From most of the villages shots were fired in the hope of frightening the horsemen and preventing their advance. The command was at once given, "Chassepots to the front." Twelve or fifteen men armed with Chassepots dismounted, a part of the squadron swung around the village and guarded the outlet on the other side. The dismounted Uhlans then, taking the village drove the flying enemy back on their mounted comrades, who took hundreds of prisoners; large numbers in addition falling into the hands of the infantry, who came up later and searched the houses. In front of Masinères, Lieutenant-Colonel VON PERTEL collected all the Chassepot-bearing men of the advance guard, and drove the last of the French division out of the town and into the fortress of Cambray. By evening the crossings of the Meuse and the bridges over it, which the French had forgotten to destroy in their haste, were in German hands, and the German patrols rode into the suburbs of Cambray.

By such experiences the Germans are convinced that it is necessary to arm a portion of their Uhlans regiments with breech-loaders, and also to substitute revolvers for the present single-barrelled pistols. Their experience may also lead them to organize a portion of their cavalry into a separate corps, the campaign in France having compelled them on several prominent occasions to use large and independent bodies of cavalry much as we did, though ordinarily their cavalry are distributed in proper proportions among the various *corps d'armée*. After all, European examples have but little to teach us apparently, except in respect to thoroughness of training and preparation, the lessons we most need and which we are least likely to learn.

GENERAL CLUSERET, whose execution by the Versailles Government is reported by telegraph, was not, we believe, commissioned by Congress originally as brigadier-general, as stated by some of the daily papers. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to the staff of General FREMONT, receiving subsequently the brevet of brigadier-general for services at the battle of Cross Keys. He was one of those erratic foreigners attracted to the staff of FREMONT who belong to the class of adventurers gathered in such numbers to the support of the Commune in Paris. Elevating an idea of freedom which infatuated them above loyalty to country, to duty, to God, they were the ruin of any cause; and it is an evidence of the sound good sense of the American people that the men of this class who hastened to take advantage of our domestic disturbances found so little foothold here.

THE officers at our Navy-yards and naval stations very justly complain of the annoyance to which they are subjected by the rival efforts of local politicians to control the selection of workmen for employment under them. No one whose ideas are not formed after some ideal type of political virtue will expect these gentlemen, who hunger for the recognition of a grateful country, to abstain from these efforts. Until our civil service is established upon the same footing of permanency as the military, we cannot ask perhaps that these Navy-yard appointments should be wholly free from the control of political interest, but we certainly may ask that the question of mechanical ability should have the chief weight in their determination, and that our officers should be made to feel that they will be sustained in their decisions, however the politicians may grumble. These officers are as a class happily unsophisticated in political matters, and ought not to be called upon in any way to debate the question as to whether the Smith or Brown faction of a given political party has the better title to recognition, or whether Senator Whitehouse or Representative

Tryagain has the better claim to make use of them to further his political ambition. It is possible that the country will survive the disappointment of both these aspiring gentlemen, and those who go to sea in our *Oneidas* and *Saginas* have a right to ask that mechanics should rate higher in our workshops than politics.

DECORATION Day was this year so generally and so significantly observed that it seems safe to conclude that it is now firmly established among the national *festa*. Though the decorating of graves is perhaps more in harmony with the tastes and temperament of Southern people, yet our practical Northern nature finds deep lessons in the solemn tribute paid to the heroic devotion which suffered even unto death.

It is impossible for us to give any adequate account of the processions and ceremonies in a hundred cities and towns. The decoration of the graves of FARRAGUT at Woodlawn, and KEARNY and PERCIVAL DRAYTON in Trinity church-yard, New York; the touching commemoration at Arlington, in which the President and members of the cabinet took part; the impressive ceremonies at Gettysburg, where General HUMPHREYS spoke fitly and 3,600 graves were strewn with flowers—these were a few of the prominent features of the occasion.

THE Germans who remain in France have been congratulating themselves of late that the domestic disturbance which followed their victory has awakened a more kindly feeling toward them on the part of the French. The hostile acts which first annoyed them have almost entirely ceased, the wealthier classes look upon the garrisons as a welcome protection against threatening excesses, and some members of them have begun to enter into social intercourse with the German officers, though still only to a very limited extent. The landed proprietors too have adopted the most kindly tone to the German soldiers, although the factory workmen and the *proletariat* classes, both in town and country, still display a great bitterness of feeling. But peace hath its victories as well as war, and the frugal Germans are suffering bitterly from the over-charges of hotel-keepers, the small merchants, and others. Prices have risen most incredibly, and the satisfaction the contemplation of these profits gives the Frenchmen may help to explain their better state of feeling. They evidently mean to gather up as individuals as much as possible of the five milliards they are forced to pay as a nation.

ACCORDING to the Army Register—which has just made its appearance—as corrected by General Orders No. 46, current series, the Army contained on the 1st of May 2,298 officers of all grades, of whom 2,004 were on the active list and 294 on the retired list. These officers are divided as follows:

General, 1; lieutenant-general, 1; major-generals, 14; brigadier-generals, 28; colonels, 121; lieutenant-colonels, 104; majors, 192; captains, 766; first lieutenants, 668; second lieutenants, 404. The officers on the active list are distributed among the various branches of the service as follows: Cavalry, 397; artillery, 300; infantry, 842; general officers, staff corps, etc., 465. The casualties number 497, viz.: Resignations, 76; deaths, 43; discharged under section 3 of the act approved July 15, 1870, 197; transferred to the list of supernumeraries and honorably mustered out of service, under section 12 of the act approved July 15, 1870, 125; under section 11 of this act, 27; wholly retired, 2; dropped for desertion, 5; dismissed, 8; cashiered, 14.

COLONEL J. McLeod Murphy died in this city on the morning of June 1, after a short illness. Graduating from the Naval Academy, Colonel Murphy served several years in the Navy. During the Rebellion he entered the Volunteer Army as colonel of a New York regiment, and at the expiration of the term of service again entered the Navy, serving with distinction under Admiral Porter until the close of the war. About a week ago he was struck with paralysis, from which he never recovered.

THE graduates of the Military Academy are reminded that the association will meet at West Point on the 17th of June, the day appointed for the annual reunion. Those who intend to be present are requested to communicate the fact to the secretary, Lieutenant E. H. Totten, at West Point.



## FROM OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.

## UNPOPULARITY OF MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, May 13, 1871.

By sheer bad temper, by want of tact, incapacity for ruling and directing, Mr. Gladstone has converted the enthusiastic party which supported him in the first acts of his administration into a weak and disorganized crowd, a very camp of discord and jealousies. From 120, the majority which he formerly commanded has fallen to 42 and 50. Mr. Childers's unjust treatment of Sir Spencer Robinson has greatly increased the unpopularity of the government. Mr. Gladstone's letters to Sir Spencer, which the latter caused to be published in the *Times*, were very damaging to the former's reputation for fairness and impartiality. Mr. Childers stoutly denied that the loss of the *Captain* had anything to do with Admiral Robinson's dismissal, but none believed him. The plain fact is that it being found necessary to provide a scapegoat for the shortcomings of the Admiralty, Sir Spencer Robinson was fixed on as the man, notwithstanding that his share in the disaster was infinitesimal when compared with that properly resting on the shoulders of his chief. Sir Spencer Robinson was not the constructor of the navy, as I observe is stated in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, but the controller. Mr. Read, who resigned at the time of Admiral Robinson's dismissal, was chief constructor, but in the case of the *Captain* had no responsibility whatever. Captain Cowper Coles was the designer of the unfortunate vessel, and Messrs. Laird the builders. Both Mr. Reed and Sir Spencer Robinson expressed their opinion that the *Captain* was not a trustworthy, safe ship to send to sea; but Sir Spencer was wrong in not insisting that some preliminary experiments in dock, which it is usual to submit new vessels to before despatching them to sea, were not carried out in the case of the *Captain*. He is also responsible that some calculations as to the ship's stability, which were prepared by Admiralty clerks, through his directions, and which proved that the *Captain* was less "stiff" and more liable to capsize than was supposed by her designer and commander, were not despatched to Plymouth in time to be received on the *Captain* before she sailed for the experimental cruise. But taking the case all round, Mr. Childers, who repeatedly and publicly assumed the sole responsibility for the acts of the Admiralty, was the person the most to blame, and Sir Spencer Robinson the least. The public understood this, and resented Mr. Childers's unfair and un-English conduct in shifting the blame from his own to another's shoulders.

But to enumerate all the instances in which the present government have managed to injure themselves in the public estimation would be impossible. Only the other day, in their treatment of Mrs. Burgoyne, the widow of the commander of the unfortunate *Captain*, it appeared as if a determination to make themselves obnoxious and hated had suddenly entered into the mind of every member of the Liberal government. Captain Burgoyne had made himself liable for debts incurred for the ship, such as musical instruments for a band, etc. In the ordinary course of things every officer on board that ship would have paid his quota and the debt would have been discharged. It is a thing which is done every day. Scarcely a ship sails but she leaves behind unpaid bills for stores supplied to the whole ship, but for which the captain only is responsible. In this case, as every officer was lost, the captain's widow became liable. And, although there was an unmistakable desire shown by the House of Commons that the country should pay the requisite amount, a member of the ministry declared there were no funds applicable to such ends or for such purposes. No doubt they were strictly and legally right, but, as it was a fact of public notoriety that the whole country would have hailed with satisfaction a different decision, it was not politic or judicious to increase the growing unpopularity for the sake of saving £500.

There is not another instance in English history of a ministry having so suddenly become unpopular. The consequences begin to show themselves and are very disastrous to the country's well-being. Instead of carrying with a rush some needed reforms to which the Tories are opposed, Mr. Gladstone will now have to withdraw them altogether.

Last night the army bill passed into committee;

it will there be subjected to a thorough alashing-up, so that its author will scarcely know it again; and after reappearing as an almost new bill, it will be sent up to the House of Lords so late that their lordships will have an excuse for not dealing with it this session. If, through a little better management, the great majorities of the beginning had been kept together until the end, the army bill would have passed through every stage with little discussion, and in another month have been law. But as matters now stand it seems almost impossible that the bill, now in committee, should become law this year.

## INTERIOR ECONOMY OF BRITISH REGIMENTS.

A paragraph which appeared in one of the late numbers of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* induces me to give some facts and figures respecting the interior economy of British infantry regiments. To begin, I may fairly say that there is no soldier on earth better cared for, and on whose comfort, health, diet, and instruction more trouble and money is expended than the English, that is, the British soldier. Even so short a time back as fifteen years, the state of the men's barracks, and especially the married women's quarters, was very far from satisfactory. In not a few instances married soldiers and their families were huddled in the same rooms as unmarried men, with a sheet only as partition between the bed of the benedict and the celibate. The beds, the meals, and the means for promoting cleanliness were little short of disgraceful. As to the men's education, or the education of their children, if they had any, it was altogether neglected. The hospitals were crowded and insufficiently attended to. As to games or means of recreation, the private soldier had none. His whole time, when off parade, was given to one of three things: if he had money, he would booze in the public houses or regimental canteens; if he had none, he would either sleep or lounge about, or else walk about the town in which he was quartered. But that state of things dates back to the Crimean war; since the return of the troops from that campaign a wonderful change has come over everything and over everybody connected, however remotely, with his highness the British private soldier. The barracks have been improved, separate quarters built for the married privates, and separate quarters again for the married non-commissioned officers. As far as the food goes, the soldier certainly has nothing to complain of; he gets not only plenty, but a wholesome variety. But it is perhaps in the schools, and libraries, and reading-rooms, and gymnasiums built for him that the soldier profits most.

Every regiment has a school for the purpose of affording non-commissioned officers and privates and their children the opportunity of acquiring a really good, sound, and useful education. Although neither non-commissioned officers nor privates can be forced to attend these schools against their wills, every inducement is held out to them to take advantage of them, and it would be strange indeed if a commanding officer could not "put the screw on" in such a manner as to induce every man to go. The children of soldiers must go under penalty, in case of their absence, of their fathers losing the privileges to which married men, that is, men married with the permission of the commanding officer, are entitled.

Army schoolmasters are obliged to teach such men as apply to them how to keep every branch of company and regimental accounts. No man is considered eligible to the rank of corporal unless he has passed a satisfactory school examination. Of course, sergeants have to pass stricter examinations before they obtain higher rank, such as quartermaster or paymaster-sergeant's stripes.

The returns, which are published every year, show an amazing increase in the number of moderately educated men at present in the army, in comparison with what was the average ten years or even five years ago. The number of schoolmasters employed in the year 1869-70 amounted to 276, in addition to which there were 40 reserve pupil-teachers waiting for vacancies to the rank and pay of schoolmasters, but who meanwhile were employed at a reduced allowance to supplement the duties of other schoolmasters. In the same year there were 112 schools for soldiers and 116 for grown children, besides 90 schools for infants. These numbers apply to England and Scotland only. In Ireland there were 36 more schools for soldiers, and 35 and 41 respectively for

grown and infant children. With regard to the state of education in the army, we find that out of 170,000 men 15,000 can neither read nor write, 15,000 more can read but not write, 127,000 can do both, and 10,000 have received a superior education.

The average number of children who daily attended the schools was 9,500 grown children and 11,500 infant children.

A system of lectures has also been inaugurated, by which lecturers are sent not only to the different camps and garrisons in England, Scotland, and Ireland, but also to the most distant colonies. Over 2,500 lectures were delivered during the winter of 1869-70, the subjects being extremely various; and to make them attractive a series of about 75 magic lanterns, each with several sets of slides, are provided, besides electrical instruments. These make the tour of the different garrisons between October and March of each year, being retained a fortnight at each; and other sets are provided under charge of a separate corps of lecturers for the troops in the distant colonies and settlements garrisoned by British regiments, so that positively soldiers at Yokohama are equally cared for with those of Chatham and Aldershot.

Garrison and regimental recreation rooms, which are open to the troops on the payment of a very trifling entrance fee, have been established in the principal barracks throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies. Their object is to encourage the soldiers to spend their leisure hours in a manner that shall combine amusement with the attainment of a certain amount of useful knowledge, and to induce them to keep out of public houses and refreshment bars of all sorts.

There are also regimental and garrison libraries supported by very liberal grants. What enhances the value of these rooms and libraries is that they are entirely in the soldiers' own hands. Commissioned officers, though permitted to borrow books, are totally excluded from the management, which rests entirely in the hands of a committee chosen by the subscribers, and a president selected by the commanding officer of the garrison or regiment.

As men who attend the reading-rooms are allowed to remain in them an hour in winter and an hour and a half in summer after their comrades have been summoned to bed by drum or bugle, they are extraordinarily popular, so much so that certain restrictions must be put against their use by every man; these restrictions generally take the shape of moderate examinations by the schoolmasters, and thus insure the rooms being used only by such men as can really appreciate and enjoy their advantage.

In the matter of food and cooking the soldier is infinitely better off than he was a few years back. An instructional kitchen has been established at Aldershot, to which a non-commissioned officer from every regiment is despatched to learn how to cook, and to be able when he returns to his regiment, in the first place, to instruct, and then to superintend the company cooks. The plan is found to answer admirably well. Of course only trustworthy and steady non-commissioned officers are sent, and only those who can fairly well keep accounts, write a fair hand, and are generally smart and intelligent.

Facilities for obtaining furloughs are the rule now, instead of as formerly, when it was a matter of great difficulty for a private soldier to obtain a leave of absence over three days. The rule is that 12 per cent. of the men are allowed to be on furlough during the winter months. Regiments lately returned from India are permitted to have nearly one-third of their men on furlough at one time. But no man is entitled to a furlough unless he has gone through his course of drill and musketry instruction, and is free from debt, and has a good character. A man with a good character, and especially if a good shot and well posted in the theory of musketry practice, may expect many indulgences. In fact, the British soldier of the present day is a wonderfully well-cared-for personage; perhaps on account of the money spent on him, and which amounts to the goodly sum of £100 per man if landed in India, and £62 if in England. G. B.

A WARRANT for \$50,850 for the State of Kentucky was May 31 drawn at the Treasury Department, being the amount due in full for war expenses incurred by that State during the rebellion.



## LESSONS OF THE DECADE APPLIED.

BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

ACCOMPANYING the articles on cavalry, the publication of which was completed last week, is a second part, applying the principles laid down in the first part to squad, carbine, skirmish, sabre, and pistol drill, to horsemanship, troop and regimental drill, lasso drill, and militia practice. Without undertaking to publish this in detail, we propose to make some extracts from it, commencing with

## SABRE EXERCISE AND TOURNAMENTS.

The sabre will be the ordinary Ames blade, of the present United States pattern, to be issued as sharp as a razor from the factory. It will be worn in a scabbard of simple black or brown leather, kept soft and supple and without any wooden lining. Near the mouth of the scabbard will be an outside sheath, to hold a small, flat tablet of soapstone with a wooden handle to set as a whetstone. The sabre will always be drawn slowly and individually before exercise, and returned in the same way after it. It will be worn in a frog at the waist-belt, like the infantry sword, and not slung. In dismounted fighting it will be taken out of this frog and left on the saddle in the same bucket provided for the carbine when mounted. At every halt after a long march, and every evening and morning, the sabre will be drawn and tested. If not sharp enough to cut hairs from the head or shave some off the bare arm, it must be carefully whetted until it will do so.

Dismounted sentries shall never mount guard with sabres drawn. Either they shall carry carbines, leaving the sabre in quarters, or they shall take it from the frog and carry it sheathed, and at a port (*vide post*). The point, whether bare or sheathed, shall never be allowed to rest on the ground.

Inspections of sabres and pistols shall be held daily, to keep both weapons in condition.

Officers should constantly impress on their commands the value of sharp sabres which will gash, even in the hands of a child, if kept like razors, and cut men in half at the waist in the hands of soldiers of ordinary strength.

The men being perfect in drill, the instructor commands as follows, explaining and illustrating as he goes on: "Attention to sabre exercise! From the right—COUNT FOURS! Fours—RIGHT!" These movements are executed as in dismounted skirmish drill. The instructor then passes along the columns and designates the alternate sections as "right" and "left."

Returning to his post, he commands, "Right and left—FILE!" The alternate sections will file off in opposite directions, the instructor counting paces aloud. At five paces the last man of each file halts; at ten paces the next; at fifteen the next; at twenty the file-leader, when the instructor commands, "HALT! FRONT!" when the odd sections pass to the front. The men are now stationed in a body, the breadth of the squad in line, and about forty paces deep, all under the instructor's eye, and having ample room to use their weapons.

The instructor now commands "GUARD!" One motion. At the word "Guard" carry the right foot two feet from the left, heels on a line, toes straight to the front, feet parallel. Bring up the left hand opposite the belt plate, and about six inches therefrom (bridle hand). Grasp the sabre fully with the right hand, and drop the flat of the blade on the left forearm, edge to the front.

## NOMENCLATURE OF EXERCISE.

The hand can assume just two positions in fencing, *carte* and *terce*. All others are modifications of these two. When the back of the hand is turned to the right or down, leaving the nails up or to the left, the hand is said to be in *carte*. When the nails are down or to the right, the back of the hand up or to the left, the hand is in *terce*.

There are four kinds of sword movements, to be taught in the following order: 1, points; 2, cuts; 3, guards; 4, parries or moulinets. Each of these movements can be given on either side, and in *carte* or *terce*. The last three may combine both positions in two motions.

The instructor explains as above, and then commands, first illustrating the order:

**Carte—POINT.**—Three motions. 1st. At the word "Point," place the hand against the breast, the sabre held horizontally, the edge up, the hand in *carte*. 2d. Thrust out to the end of the arm and draw back the elbow instantly to first position. 3d. Come back to guard.

(N. B. This point against right or right rear, not much use on the left. Best on right front. To be directed on all these points, the instructor explaining it as a fine but not a strong thrust.)

**Terce—POINT.**—Three motions. 1st. At the command "Point," carry the sabre, horizontally and edge upwards, opposite the right ear, the hand in *terce*. 2d. Thrust out to the end of the arm and instantly draw back the elbow to first position. 3d. Come back to guard.

(N. B. The strongest point. Available all round the body. The men are cautioned to draw back the elbow on making the point, to avoid being disarmed in action.)

**Carte and terce cut and—POINT.**—Five motions. 1st. At the word "Point," extend the arm to the right rear as high as the head, hand in *carte*, the flat of the blade resting on right shoulder, edge to the right. 2d. Cut horizontally from rear to front. At the end of the cut turn the wrist in *terce*, and bring the back of the blade to the left side of the neck. 3d. Cut horizontally back again. At the end of the cut bring the sabre back to *terce* point, by drawing back the elbow. 4th. Make *terce* point. 5th. Come back to guard.

**Terce and carte cut and—POINT.**—Five motions. 1st. At the word "Point," carry the back of the blade to the left side of the neck, the hand in *terce*. 2d. Cut, and come to *carte* on right shoulder. 3d. Execute *carte* cut and draw back the elbow to *carte* point. 4th. Make *carte* point. 5th. Come back to guard.

(N. B. The men must be cautioned not to let the hand turn so as to cut with the flat of the blade, a common fault. The first of these cuts is the most useful, as it

ends in the strongest of points, a *terce*. The second is used if you can gain your adversary's left rear, as his defence is powerless against *carte* points at that time.)

**Circle—DEFEND.**—Three motions. 1st. At the word "Defend," carry the hand to the right front in *carte*, the sabre perpendicular, edge right front. Carry the guard along the whole right to the rear, turning the body to face right rear. 2d. Turn the wrist, throw the hand above the head, and drop the point to the left rear, the hand in *terce*, the sabre protecting the left rear. Carry the guard along the whole left down to the left leg, and rise again to cover the horse's head, ending by clearing it and guarding the right leg. 3d. Come back to guard.

(N. B. This guard is impregnable all round against cuts. It must be carefully taught.)

**Carte—PARRY.**—Four motions. 1st. At the word "Parry," raise the hand in *carte*, the body being turned toward the right, the elbow drawn back, the blade perpendicular, edge to the rear. 2d. Describe a sharp quick circle from rear to front downwards, the back of the blade leading, returning to first position, and turn the body to the left. 3d. Repeat the parry on the left side. 4th. Come back to guard.

**Terce—PARRY.**—Four motions. 1st. At the word "Parry," raise the hand in *terce*, being faced to the left, elbow drawn back, the back of the blade leading. 2d. Describe a quick circle downwards, returning to first position, and turn the body to the right. 3d. Execute the same parry on the right. 4th. Return to guard.

(N. B. Used against points of all kinds.)

The drill being over, the instructor commands: "Form—RANKS." At the word "Ranks," the file-leaders on the instructor's side stand fast. All others march up alongside, obliquing to the left or right to do so. No. 1 shall in all cases be right of fours in line, and this will regulate the direction of the oblique. As the men come up, they will sheathe their sabres immediately, carefully avoiding dimming the edge. They will then be taken back and dismissed.

## SUPPLEMENT TO SABRE EXERCISE.

**TOURNAMENTS.**—As soon as the men have learned the cuts and guards with the sabre, tournaments should be instituted in troops and regiments as follows:

Each troop shall be divided into two parties, mounted and drawn up in line opposite each other, at fifty paces distant, counted in fours. The captain stations himself midway between the lines and commands:

No. 1 right engage—Gallop—MARCH.—No. 1 of each party, beginning at the right, starts at a canter, and engages his opponent on the right side, using an old blunted sabre, two of which are kept in each troop. Two helmets and a pair of steel gauntlets are also issued to protect the heads and arms of the combatants from accident. The captain watches them closely and counts the cuts and points as hereafter described.

After two minutes he commands, "Break off—MARCH;" when the men break off and return to their troop, each removing the helmet and gauntlet, to hand to the next man along with the practice sabre.

The captain orders, "NEXT," and so on to the end of the troop. The engagement shall be varied to left alternately, and cuts counted as follows, to include dexterous horsemanship:

Gaining the enemy's left rear, cut on head, thrust in body, each counts ten. Cut on the arm counts five; cut on the leg counts two.

A cut on the horse's head loses 20 for the man who receives it, but counts nothing for the one who gives it.

The first sergeant attends the captain with a list, and marks the counts as the captain calls them to each man's name. If a man complains of his horse being refractory, and demands a change at the close of the lesson on account of his opponent's counting 10 for a "left rear" he may be allowed to change horses and run one course; but if he fails to gain his adversary's left rear, he shall lose 20 marks. At the end of every six months, or at the opening of every campaign, silver medals shall be awarded to the best swordsman in each troop. For regimental tournaments only the silver medallists are competent. Their contests are limited to ten minutes, and a gold medal shall be given to the winner of the tournament, who shall be required to oppose with success six adversaries successively.

Any man not a medallist may enter on declaring his willingness to engage two medallists at once, but on no other terms.

All regimental tournaments will take place in a hollow square of the whole regiment.

## COLONEL JAMES LUCIUS DAVIS.

COLONEL JAMES LUCIUS DAVIS, who was born January 25, 1813, in Clarke county, Virginia, died May 11, 1871, near Buckingham Court-house, Virginia, at the age of fifty-eight, his remains being carried to his family burial-ground in Henrico county for interment.

After receiving a good common-school education, Davis when sixteen years old entered as a cadet the U. S. Military Academy, from which he was graduated July 1, 1833, and promoted in the Army to brevet second lieutenant in the Fourth regiment of Artillery. Besides performing ordinary garrison duty at various posts, he served in 1833-34 in protecting the Creek Indians against squatters, and again in 1836 as acting adjutant to a force of artillery and mounted rifles under Captain Washington during hostilities in the Creek Nation. The "Creek War" having terminated, and Davis's health being much shattered by exposure during the campaign, he resigned his second lieutenantcy in the Army September 11, 1836.

Soon after, though feeble, he volunteered his services as adjutant to Colonel John F. Lane, who commanded a mounted regiment composed chiefly of Echo Hadjo's band of friendly Indians, but his physical condition precluded the acceptance of his offer. To recruit his health he retired for two years to a farm in the valley of Virginia; but his old military instincts reviving with his improved state, he entered in 1839 the service of the Republic of Texas as captain of rangers, being chiefly em-

ployed against the Comanche Indians till 1841, when he resigned and again resumed farming in Virginia. While in the Texan army he prepared a work on "Light Artillery for Frontier Service," which, however, was not published.

Dangerous and protracted illness prevented his taking any part in the Mexican war; hence he had no further military career till 1861, except as brevet colonel of Virginia cavalry and aide-de-camp to Governor Wise, in which capacity he served against John Brown's raiders at Harper's Ferry.

On the secession of Virginia in 1861, he followed the fortunes of his native State; was colonel of the Forty-sixth Virginia Infantry, and subsequently of the Tenth Virginia Cavalry; and was wounded and captured on the 18th of June, 1863, remaining a prisoner of war till exchanged March 4, 1864. His last illness, brain fever, which terminated fatally, arose from an irritation of his old wound superinduced by exposure and hard study.

Colonel Davis was a laborious student, particularly on agricultural and educational subjects, to which he devoted much of his later years, he being at the time of his death superintendent of public instruction for the county of Buckingham, Virginia. G. W. C.

## THE LAST REVIEW.

THE following lines were published in the Philadelphia Press on the morning of Decoration Day by W. W. Nevins, late Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, with this introduction:

"This morning, when the country reviews its sleeping legions, memory instinctively turns to their last parade on earth—the marching review before battle. When action is imminent, it is the custom and rule of the army, as nearly before the expected hour as possible, to hold a final inspection and review, at which time all the troops to take part pass in column before the general, and literally 'those who are about to die salute' their chief."

## MORITURI TE SALUTANT.

The bayonets flash, the sabres drop, the line tramps slowly by,  
With colors drooped the men salute—the men about to die;  
With bronzed cheek and grim mustache, and vi-age stern as fate,  
Out of this world those brave men march, and near the eternal gate.

The nodding plumes, the music's swell, fade from the eye and ear,  
The glories of the earth dissolve, the end approaches near;  
Their duty done, their watch well kept, the last grim honors paid,  
With sure and unrelenting step they pass into the shade.

Trailed be the sweeping banners, let wondrous music roll and wail,  
With solemn rites and reverence our hearts the heroes hail—  
The defiant, dying heroes, who have conquered fate and time;  
It is holy ground they tread on, and the shaking field sublime.

Make the plain a temple—with Misereere, chant, and mass,  
Intone the grand procession as from life to death they pass.  
'Tis the nation's blazing altar, let the freighted censers swing,  
And the people bow in awe before the sacrifice they bring.

Nevermore that stately column in its serried strength shall form,  
The ranks this evening broken in to-morrow's fire and storm  
Shall melt as in the fervent heat of God's consuming breath,  
When the dread avenging angels reap the harvest field of death.

No more aligned breast to breast, that undulating mass,  
With equal step and rhythmic sway before its chief shall pass;  
Nevermore those long-tried comrades with supporting touch shall trend,  
Till they join the close battalions of the armies of the dead.

The last roll-call is answered here, life's final tattoo blown;  
The reveille to-morrow summons to a land unknown.  
Accoutred full, their armor tried, their house in order laid,  
Faithful they wait approaching fate with hearts all undimmed.

Still heaven above and earth beneath, they lay them down to sleep,  
That earth must soon their bodies take, pray Heaven their souls to keep;  
For with the grey of morning the warning shot shall come,  
And the long tumultuous rolling of the battle-throbbing drum.

GENERAL Jubal A. Early has published in a Southern magazine a long article giving an account of his attempted advance on Washington in July, 1864, in the hope of capturing the national capital, and explaining why he ran away so quickly when the old Sixth Corps confronted him. He says that if he had only had as large a force as the authorities at Washington gave him credit for, he should certainly have captured the city; and he concludes his account with the following comments on Southern "historians" and Northern sympathizers: "It was a great misfortune that we who had commands in the field when there was fighting to be done did not always have at our elbows as mentors some of those who have undertaken to write histories since the close of the war, to remind us of our little shortcomings, and to hold up our hands occasionally when from fatigue they dropped. Perhaps many an error which they can now point out so clearly might have been avoided. At any rate we could have had the satisfaction of getting them under fire occasionally, and then—there might not have been so many histories and biographies. It was another great misfortune that the war could not have been fought by fireside generals, with paper pellets instead of leaden bullets and iron shells and balls, for then doubtless it would have been brought to a happy issue; but, alas! this could not be. There is another class of critics which I sometimes hear of, persons who were in Washington and Baltimore during the whole war, and are now rampant Confederates, and can tell how General Lee blundered at Gettysburg, and how I failed to capture Washington and Baltimore for want of a little energy. I have heard of those who say that I had only to march right in, when I would have been received with open arms and joined by troops of friends. It would have been consoling to me if only a few of them had opened their arms before I got in, or had come out to give me the welcome intelligence and pilot me in. If things were as propitious as they represent, why did not our friends rise and open the gates to us? But they let me come and go, and they made no sign, and they must pardon me if I am a little incredulous."

MAY 5 was the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Napoleon I. In reminding its readers of this, the *North-German Gazette* remarks that the celebrated prophecy of the great exile has not been fulfilled. Europe is neither republican nor Cossack; indeed, it was perhaps never further from such a fate than at the present moment.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**NINTH INFANTRY.**—This command paraded on Saturday last in honor and celebration of the tenth anniversary of its departure for the war. The day was excessively warm; the regiment for this and other reasons did not present its wonted strength, parading ten commands, averaging sixteen files, the two right companies parading eighteen files, the reason of which can perhaps be explained by our friend active Adjutant Allien. The members unfortunately wore blue instead of the attractive and comfortable white trousers; the reason given for this was the inability of the members of the band to procure them in time for this parade. The feature of this parade was the debut of the regiment's newly organized band, being a combination of the military band attached to the regiment and the Opera House orchestra, numbering ninety instruments exclusive of the drum corps of thirty, the former under Downing and the latter under Drum-Major Hill. This band, in its elegant scarlet and blue uniforms, attracted the attention of the public not a little; in fact, if the truth be told, Colonel Fisk, the band, and Levy, the celebrated cornet player, received more attention than the regiment itself. The music, however, had not the volume of Grafulla's band, in consequence of the excessive number of reed and other instruments more suited for the orchestra than a military band. Moreover, many of the musicians had never paraded before, and found it a difficult task to march and watch the notes at the same time. It was evident that during the march not more than two-thirds or one-half played at one time. At a halt the band added much to its volume, and gave some very exquisite music, the greater portion of which was new and therefore more attractive, for new military selections are rarities nowadays. The regiment left its armory about 3 p. m. and marched down town to the City Hall, where a marching salute was tendered Mayor Hall. Colonel Fisk rode a very spirited animal, and as he turned out at the marching salute, and while endeavoring to maintain his position, he was the means of breaking the fronts of two companies. The regiment looked well generally, the salutes of the officers being very fair, not omitting that of the ordnance sergeant of the non-commissioned staff, who paraded alone on the left, while his comrades of the non-commissioned staff were scattered along the flanks of the regiment. We were rather surprised to see the ordnance sergeant poise his sword while passing in review; he, however, was in his correct position, which cannot be said of the other portion of the "non-com." staff. The regiment made several halts in its parade up town, arriving at the armory a little past 6 p. m. Here Colonel Fisk feasted the men, extensive preparations having been made; three tables extending the entire length of the armory groaned under the weight of a regular dinner. Everything was quietly arranged, and managed with the utmost decorum. Colonel Fisk made a speech in response to loud cheers, and the whole affair passed off admirably. The absence of spirituous liquors of every kind was a noteworthy and commendable feature of the dinner.

Company K, Ninth regiment, Captain Bird W. Spencer commanding, had their closing drill at the armory on Wednesday evening, May 31. For a command that has so many men on the roll, the parade on the above-named evening was quite slim, there being present only eighteen full files. The drill was a very creditable one, showing marked improvement on the part of both officers and men. General Varian was present, and at the close of the drill made a few complimentary remarks. This command is rapidly recruiting.

**THE CONJOINT PARADE** of the Seventh and Twenty-third Infantry on the afternoon of the 25th ult. was manifestly one of the most brilliant military occurrences of the present season. These regiments, belonging to the First and Second divisions, have for some time past shown a kindly relationship, which first manifested itself last spring when the Seventh, as the guests of the Twenty-third, paraded in Brooklyn, receiving at the time the most flattering ovations of the citizens, and the compliment of a review by Brooklyn's highest officials. On Thursday afternoon of last week the Seventh reciprocated by parading as escort to the Twenty-third in New York city, both organizations vying with each other, and receiving most deservedly the praise and flattering testimonials of the numerous spectators who lined the route of march to and from the City Hall, the point of review or marching salute, which latter was tendered Mayor Hall and the representatives of the city government. The Seventh regiment, as is customary on these occasions, formed in Lafayette place, and immediately thereafter, headed by its full band and drum corps, marched down Broadway to the foot of Wall street. At the dress parade formation of the Seventh the usually correct adjutant of the regiment, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, by inadvertence, committed an error which, to any one acquainted with the executive and soldierly abilities of the adjutant, did not imply ignorance of his duties. It is also well known that this officer has formed the regiment too often to be at this late day open to such an implication. The error, however, was committed, and in the Seventh regiment too, an organization which, with good reason, plumes itself on its perfection in every detail, and must therefore expect that every little imperfection will be carefully watched for and exaggerated by the

many favorable and unfavorable critics who scrutinize its movements. Surely, this error of the adjutant was the balm that soothed the feelings of many a spectator at this formation, who retired satisfied that even the Seventh is not infallible. Well, with all its errors, innovations, and breaches of the Tactics, our only wish is that the State had a few regiments equal in strength, general precision, and perfection of detail to the Seventh. No one can say that the standard of this famous command has yet been reached in other commands in this State, and we may say not in the country. To what is this superiority due? It is in part the individual pride which every member maintains in his company, his regiment, and himself. As long as that pride is lacking in other organizations, just so long will the Seventh continue to lead the van, and be first among the many well-drilled and disciplined organizations of the State and country. But we have digressed somewhat, and will now return and continue briefly our account of the parade of these two regiments. The Seventh, Colonel Emmons Clark, paraded ten commands of twenty-four files front. The Twenty-third, Colonel R. C. Ward, paraded just half this number, namely, ten commands of twelve files front; therefore the platoons of the Seventh were just equal to the company fronts of the Twenty-third; and, as a remarkable coincidence, a similar difference occurred last spring when both regiments paraded together. Then the Seventh numbered twenty-two files and the Twenty-third eleven. The Seventh paraded in full-dress uniform, white trousers and cross belts; and had the Twenty-third imitated the Seventh in this latter particular, it would have greatly added to its appearance and comfort. It instead paraded in full-dress gray uniforms, looking somewhat sombre when compared with its escort. Both regiments were remarkably prompt at the ferry; and, after the usual reception ceremony, the march began up Wall street to Broadway and the Park. The streets were lined with people, and for the time the busy throngs of Wall, Broad, and adjacent streets neglected business to witness the handsome display. The march was an ovation to both organizations, both regiments appearing to great advantage. The rear ranks of the Twenty-third were always equal in closeness and alignment to those of the Seventh, the former regiment never appearing better. It labored, however, under the disadvantages of uniform and small frontage, especially when the Seventh paraded by company fronts. The marching salute at the Park was exceedingly well executed, yet in this the music of the Twenty-third band broke the left of the Seventh somewhat. This band should have either preserved a greater distance or ceased playing when the Seventh band turned out. As it was, however, the two bands playing at once rather disconcerted the Seventh, and annoyed the officers and members of the left companies. With this exception the marching salute was very perfect. The Twenty-third was then escorted to South ferry and took its departure for Brooklyn, the Seventh meanwhile returning up Broadway, and making an extended march up town. It will be observed that through this ill-arranged route the Seventh marched over a portion of the ground no less than four times. We trust that hereafter, should this or any Brooklyn regiment be offered similar attentions, some arrangement will be made about landing the troops up town, to be there received and escorted to the lower portion of the city if advisable. But this marching up the hill and then down again is rather monotonous, if nothing else. It is said by some that these annual parades are mere recruiting dodges on the part of the regiments concerned. We do not so regard them, for if such were the object we fear the smaller of the two regiments would be the loser, and it can ill afford loss at this time.

**TWELFTH INFANTRY.**—In compliance with brigade orders, this command, Colonel John Ward, is ordered to parade in full-dress uniform (with pompon) for drill and review on the 12th instant. Assembly at regimental armory at 2:30 p. m. Field and staff will report to the colonel (mounted), non-commissioned staff, band, field music, color-guard, and general guides, to the adjutant, at assembly. Sergeant John J. Heintz, Jr., has been elected second lieutenant, rank from January 13, 1871, vice Heisman, promoted. First Sergeant James Snodgrass, Company K, is appointed sergeant-major, vice Kirby, promoted; and Corporal Thomas Civalis, Company C, sergeant standard-bearer, vice Wilson, returned to his company (1).

**SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.**—This command, we are informed, has received the amount of its appropriation (\$17,500 less "pickings") for uniforms, etc., worn out in the service during the Rebellion, according to the bill passed at the last session of the Legislature. How the net proceeds of this amount are to be expended we have not learned, although it seems to be generally understood that the money will be used for purchase of the Highland costumes, including the inevitable "kilt," in which the gallant Seventy-ninth was wont to display itself in times long since past. There is, however, a strong feeling in the command against the adoption of "kilts," and the greatest pressure in their favor is from an outside source, or those who indicate that they would join the regiment if this costume was worn. There is another reason why many of the "clan" are in favor of the Highland dress. These are desirous of joining the regiment apparently for no other purpose than to participate in a grand Caledonian festival in honor of Burns which is proposed this summer, we understand. The Seventy-ninth since the war has lost much of its distinctiveness as a Scotch organization, by

reason of many of its later members being recruited from other nationalities than Scotch. These members, of whom there is an apparent majority, are strongly opposed to "kilts," and threaten to leave the battalion if they are adopted. They are willing, however, to coincide in the desire of others so far as the adoption of Scotch plaid trousers. These latter have one thing in their favor, and that is warmth; the *allibegs* and their adjuncts not offering the same protection as the regular uniforms of our National Guardsmen. The costume is decidedly dashing in one sense, but to our eyes scarcely suitable as a uniform for a State organization. We are, however, in the dark relative to the action of the battalion in the matter, and merely write the above facts from what we can glean from a few of its officers. We never, scarcely, hear from the battalion officially, by general orders or otherwise, although it is to be presumed that such military documents are issued and that the battalion has a commander and an adjutant.

Company C, Captain Alonzo Dutch, paraded on the evening of the 26th ultimo, in honor of the third anniversary of the election of its captain, an anniversary, by the way, but seldom honored among companies generally. The captain, however, has been one of the hard workers of the battalion, and as a natural consequence his company stands first in drill, discipline, and numbers, the company having recruited upward of thirty members in an unusually short space of time. The company, some sixty strong, assembled at the regimental armory, located corner of Houston and Greene streets (top floor, one hundred steps), and after formation marched up town headed by the regimental band halting at the residence of Colonel Shaw, the battalion commander. Here a serenade was tendered, after which the company resumed its march, but this time down town; halting at the Astor House, where it was received by Lieutenant-Colonel Stetson, the gallant host of the house and officer of the regiment. A collation and a gold medal presentation followed, the latter having been offered by the last named officer to the company recruiting the greatest number of men. The medal was very handsome, and the presentation by Lieutenant-Colonel Stetson, and response by Captain Dutch, in good taste. Speeches as usual on these occasions followed by Colonel Shaw, Captain Lang (the senior captain of the First division), and many others. The band played at intervals, and the whole affair was a pleasing reunion, and will undoubtedly long be remembered. The company finally reached its armory at 2 A. M., and ascended those stairs.

**TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—This regiment will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, on Monday, June 12, 1871. Assembly at 2:45 p. m. The regiment will march to Tompkins Square, and will take part in the drill of the First brigade, which has been ordered on the above-mentioned day.

**TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.**—Adjutant Joseph T. Schmidt has tendered his resignation. Colonel Burger has experienced considerable trouble relative to the four companies of the regiment stationed in the Western District of Brooklyn. It is reported that they will be mustered out of the service, and new companies recruited in Williamsburgh, where the main portion of the regiment is located. The regimental band gave a concert last week after the brigade field day. It was a success musically, but very few persons were in attendance.

**THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—This regiment is ordered to assemble in fatigue dress (white gloves), at the armory, corner of Bushwick Boulevard and Stagg street, Brooklyn, June 8, at 7:30 o'clock A. M., for parade, drill, and review, at Prospect Park. The following changes in this command are announced: Promotions—Balthasar Heinrich, sergeant, Company D, March 25; Herman Beris, sergeant, Company G, April 15; Martin Guth, sergeant, Company G, April 15; August Gillet, corporal, Company G, April 15; John Pahls, corporal, Company E, April 15, 1871. Discharged—Sergeant John Gilmore, Company C, for disability. Commandants of companies will send to these headquarters, on or before June 17, 1871, a list of their active members, showing their full names, residence, and occupation, in order that the same may be forwarded to the Commissioner of Jurors, to keep such names from the register of jurors of Kings county. Members desiring to claim their tax exemption must do so during the month of July, and present themselves with their certificate of membership, duly endorsed by their company commandant, at the Assessor's office, room No. 5, City Hall. Commandants of companies, wishing to have fines imposed by a company court-martial, and other company claims, collected by a regimental court-martial, will prepare a detailed statement of each case, and hand the same to Major Fred. J. Karcher, on or before June 17.

**HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.**—This battery, Captain Beebe, is ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform (white gloves) at State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on June 8, at 7:30 A. M., to proceed to the parade ground, Prospect Park, for drill, instruction, and review. The following non-commissioned officers, having been duly elected March 6, 1871, are announced: Frank A. Morrell, first corporal, vice Cornwell, resigned; John A. Brown, second corporal, vice Morrell, promoted; Charles Schwab, second corporal, vice Barry, resigned; Charles B. Meyers, second corporal, vice Ellison, resigned.

**FIRST INFANTRY.**—In compliance with brigade General



Orders, this regiment, Colonel Perley, is ordered to parade in full uniform for brigade drill at Tompkins Square, on the 5th inst. Roll call at armory at 1:30 p. m. Field and staff (mounted) will report to the colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band, and drum corps to the adjutant, at the same hour. Commandants of companies will make requisition on the quartermaster for a sufficient number of percussion caps to allow twenty-five rounds to each member of their company.

**Forty-seventh Infantry.**—This regiment is ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform at the armory, June 8, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. The field and staff (mounted) will report to the commandant, and the non-commissioned staff, band, and drum corps, to the adjutant, at the hour designated for assembly. The quartermaster will furnish transportation to and from the Prospect Park parade ground, to be in readiness at 8:45 a. m. (precisely). The fine for non-attendance at this parade will be six dollars. Absentees will be returned to the court-martial, which convenes June 10. Andrew J. Brophy, Company B, is appointed hospital steward, vice A. J. Reeves, returned to the ranks of Company A.

**THE BURGER OBSEQUIES.**—The final military honors to a deceased soldier were paid to the remains of Brigadier-General Louis Burger, the late commandant of the Second brigade, First division, N. G. S. N. Y., on Sunday last, at the late residence of the deceased, Brooklyn. The announcement of the death of General Burger aroused throughout the National Guard a deep feeling of regret, which bore striking witness to the high esteem in which he was held as a man and a soldier. He was one of the few who, during a faithful service in the National Guard, made no enemy and won hosts of friends. General Burger became a member of the State service in 1854, joining the Fifth regiment as a non-commissioned staff officer; during the same year he was appointed engineer of the regiment, with the rank of captain, and in 1856 he raised and organized a company of engineers, and was elected captain. In 1858 he was elected major, and in 1861 (while the regiment was in the field) lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and in October of the same year, on the resignation of Colonel Swartwalder, was elected colonel, which position he held until July 30, 1866, when he was chosen to command the Second brigade, which position he held up to the time of his death with credit to himself and the brigade. The proper funeral escort was ordered by Major-General Shaler, commanding First division, and comprised the Fifth regiment Infantry, Separate Troop Cavalry, and a section of Battery K, First division, all of whom reported to Brigadier-General Varian, the Third brigade commander, at the corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, at 1:30 p. m. In addition to this, many of the officers of the First and Second divisions, the organizations of the Second brigade, the ex-members of the Fifth, and the Liederkranz Society paraded on foot as mourners. There was the usual confusion incidental to such occasions, all due to a lack of proper knowledge on the part of some of those in charge, and a general and unwarrantable conflict of authority. Brigadier-General Varian, the commandant of the escort, was apparently right in all his actions; but it appears the commandant of the regiment of infantry which formed a portion of the escort had some peculiar notions of his own relative to the arrangement of his command in the column, etc., and despite the regulations in relation to these matters seemed to have the fallacious idea that he was in command of the escort instead of General Varian, the officer detailed for that position; at least, from what we could observe and hear, this was the fact. The parade of the Second brigade in uniform was unnecessary, if not unmilitary, on an occasion of this character, when the regular prescribed escort had been previously ordered. We presume, however, it was ordered out through respect for the deceased, who had been a member of the brigade for so many years. The services at the house were conducted in German, the members of the Liederkranz Society giving several choruses befitting the solemn occasion. The remains were then escorted to the hearse by a detail of the Fifth Infantry, and shortly after 3 p. m. the extensive funeral cortege began to move in the following order:

#### ESCORT.

Brigadier-General Varian and five staff, all mounted and in full uniform.

Fifth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel Bendix.

Band and drum corps, ten commands, twelve files, arms reversed and regiment in Prussian helmets.

Two platoons of ex-members of Fifth in citizen's dress. Separate Troop Cavalry (dismounted), Captain Karl Klein. Horses, drawn by four horses.

Pall-bearers (on foot), Brigadier-Generals Ward, Dakin, Craig, Steinway, McQuade, and General Aspinwall. Section two guns) Battery K, First division, Captain Huebner.

Horse of deceased, led by two grooms.

Following the escort came Major-General Shaler and staff (mounted), and officers of the First and Second divisions on foot, including Major-General Woodward and staff, some in the reverse order of rank, and others not. Following these came the Liederkranz Society, and after it the Second brigade regiments in inverse order, as follows:

Colonel Conkling in command of the brigade, in full uniform and fatigue cap, accompanied by brigade staff, all mounted.

Third regiment cavalry (dismounted), Colonel Budke, all in full hussar uniform and appearing well, the first two platoons with sabres reversed, the remainder at a "carry," and the regimental commander on the left of the regiment.

Ninety-sixth Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Stauff, band and drum corps; eight commands, ten files; appearance very fair.

Eighty-fourth Infantry, Major Atkinson, eight commands, twelve files, was in full uniform, but companies not equalized, as usual. Why don't the adjutant of this regiment correct this? It greatly mars the appearance of the regiment. The regiment paraded with band and drum corps, but the latter were not muffled.

Eleventh Infantry, Colonel Funk, ten commands of twelve files; appearance very fair, but the marching was not equal to the former standard of the regiment. The fact that the regiment is without an armory is some excuse.

Sixth Infantry, Colonel Sterry, paraded by platoon, eight files front, twenty commands. Many of the platoons were in command of first sergeants, indicating that there must be some vacancies in the regiment. The commandant of the Sixth and his staff reported mounted, but afterward sent their horses home. The drum-major of the regiment evidently is unable to bear up under the heavy bearskin hat he wears. The Sixth, however, appeared well, and paraded with a band and drum corps.

This part of the cortege marched over only a portion of the route, on to Hamilton avenue bridge, and then returned. The escort and accompanying officers of the National Guard were conveyed in cars and carriages from this point to Greenwood, where the remains were interred on Walnut Hill with military honors. The Rev. Dr. Carroll, the chaplain of the Thirteenth Infantry, officiated at the grave. The firing by the Fifth was anything but creditable; and we would advise more practice in this branch of the tactics. The whole cortege, however, was one of the most imposing displays ever witnessed in Brooklyn, and attracted numerous spectators from all sections, the day being most suitable for a display of this nature.

**A CREDITABLE DRILL.**—On Wednesday evening last Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, Captain Allen C. Bush, held its closing drill at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn. The evening was oppressively warm and unsuitable for such exercise; but, notwithstanding this, the company gave one of the most creditable exhibitions in company movements given in Brooklyn for some seasons past. We have during this and other seasons witnessed many "closing" drills, as these affairs are termed, but rarely observed such marked improvement and general precision as evinced at this drill of this company. It only shows most conclusively what can be accomplished by careful practice and strict attention to duty. We trust the company will not stop here, but continue its good progress. It has the best material in the regiment; and it only requires careful instruction and strict discipline to make it the best-drilled company in the division. The company paraded twenty files, too many it was found for precision of execution as the company was formed; the command was therefore reduced to twelve files, about all the space the width of the room would permit. The excluded eight files were moved to the right of the room, and there remained at "attention" until towards the termination of the drill, when they again joined the company and participated in a few of the closing movements. This plan of excluding these files was not a good one. It would have been better, we think, to have made two platoons, and given the lieutenants a chance to test their knowledge. The first lieutenant, we opine, is capable, but the second lieutenant is comparatively a new officer. This probably was the reason of the above-noted action of the company commander. The movements were simply the most prominent in the school of the company, and were by the right and left, both being equally well executed. The step was good, perhaps a little rapid, but not much, and the distances in column of four very fair; the marchings, by fours and company, double and single rank, steady and excellent; fours right and left about generally good, and the wheelings hard to excel. The company exercised in this last many times, and in every instance succeeded without a break, receiving well-merited applause for this commendable execution. The right and left into line was very fair, and the manual very perfect generally. The leading feature of the drill was beauty and uniformity of the company's stack arms. In this at least the company excelled any command we have seen. It is a rarity to witness a perfect and uniform "stack arms," yet this company did it as one man. At the command "Stack," every piece was in its position; and at the command "Arms," the butts of the pieces came down simultaneously. It was beautifully done, and caused no little sensation among the many military and other persons present. It is perhaps a noticeable fact that at all these drills every company has some peculiar feature in which it is more perfect than the others. "Parade rest," fix and unfix bayonets, and the like, are the peculiar perfections of most companies; but seldom has the novelty of a perfect "stack arms" been introduced as at this drill. The drill, properly speaking, was not given as an exhibition drill, in its general signification; but we have been invited to many exhibitions that could not "hold a candle" to this closing drill of Company I. We trust ere long the entire regiment will exhibit a similar proficiency; but it has got to work; and in the mean while Company I must not rest if it wishes to sustain its acquired reputation in

the National Guard. There is some lack of discipline in the company which must be corrected, without which no company can succeed. The drill lasted at least an hour, and at its close Colonel Mason, the regimental commander, presented Private Elijah M. Beraud with an elegant recruiting medal, he having obtained the greatest number of men during the past season. The medal (which is gold, enamelled, and bearing the figures "13" and the letter I in the centre in diamonds) is the gift of First Lieutenant Coit, and valued at \$175. The recipient was in citizen's dress, having recently suffered family affliction. Music by the Twenty-third band was provided for the dancing and promenade which followed, and, despite the warmth of the room and atmosphere, many indulged in these excitements. The orders of dancing were unique and oval-shaped, having an "eye" printed in the centre, as the designation of the letter of the company.

**VARIOUS ITEMS.**—At the closing drill of Company E, Thirteenth Infantry, held last week, Lieutenant Boylan, its newly elected junior officer, was presented, on behalf of the company, by Captain Hallenbeck, its commandant, with a handsome set of officer's equipments, including, of course, an elegant sword, valued in all at \$200. The company was afterward entertained at Captain Hallenbeck's residence, Brooklyn. The Thirty-second brigade movements prescribed by the Third brigade commander for the drill on Tompkins Square, which takes place on Monday next, apparently amount to this: Sixteen evolutions to get into the square and form for review, and sixteen to get out; and even in this we fear the capable brigade commander will find it almost impracticable; yet if any one can accomplish it, he can. Many military persons undoubtedly were surprised at the extensive and illegal staff of Colonel Fisk on the occasion of the recent imposing parade of the Ninth Infantry, especially after the orders issued from First division headquarters relative to these "honorary" staffs of regimental commanders. Perhaps it is not generally known that Colonel Fisk applied to General Headquarters for permission to parade these extra staff officers, and received it promptly. Gentlemen, increase your staffs; send forward your requests! The precedent is established, and who can gainsay it? "Consistency, thou art a jewel." The Twenty-third propose practising with the Ward-Burton breech-loader at its target shooting on the 8th inst. on the Coney Island road. The Forty-seventh propose visiting Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in July next if 200 members will pledge themselves to go; the vote will be taken on the 8th, after the brigade parade at Prospect Park grounds. The Twelfth has voted unanimously to receive the Forty-seventh on its return, should the regiment vote to go. This is a generous offer of the Twelfth, and will be undoubtedly appreciated by the Forty-seventh. It is, moreover, in direct contrast to the action of the Seventy-first relative to the reception of the Ninth on its return from Boston, when recently at a meeting of the Board of Officers the "American Guard" declined the honor. It appears now, however, that there was a skeleton in the closet, and that some malicious person or persons had circulated a false rumor, which touched the pride of the Seventy-first. The matter may be reconsidered, but it is now rumored that the Eighth and Washington Grey troop will receive the Ninth. The Seventy-first issue confidential circulars, and then scatter them broadcast. Poor polley, we think. Who controls the non-commissioned staff of the Ninth? We should judge from the manner in which these officers march on the flanks and right of the regiment on street parade that every member suited himself in taking his position. These non-coms don't generally seem to fancy the left of the regiment. Patti and Levy of the Ninth band are likewise independent; the former wears an aiguilet and the latter a baldric.

**THE BREECH-LOADER RIFLE BOARD.**—The following is the official order announcing the appointment of a board for the examination of breech-loaders for the use of the troops of the State service, which was published in the JOURNAL last week as an advertisement.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 24, 1871. }

General Orders No. 11.

The Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General, and the Chief of Ordnance are hereby constituted a board to examine into the merits of various kinds of breech-loading rifle muskets, and to report the result of such examination to the Governor.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.  
FRANKLIN TOWSEND, Adjutant-General.  
Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### OUT-OF-TOWN ITEMS.

**POUGHKEEPSIE.**—Twenty-first Infantry.—This command on the occasion of its recent field day made a very creditable display both as regards numbers and battalion movements executed. The regiment paraded over 300 men, under Colonel Smith, and the following prescribed movements were performed in excellent style: Break to the rear by the right into column; Break from the right and march to the left; Column at full distance front into line; Play battalion into close column; Deploy column in mass; Form divisions from column by company in mass; Change of front. The attention of the men was remarkable; the marchings steady, company fronts excellent, and the whole one of the most creditable parades ever given by the regiment.

**MARYLAND.**—The detachment of Company I of the New York Seventy-first Infantry, which accompanied the remains of Private F. M. Wallace, one of its late members, to Baltimore on the 19th ultimo, for interment, were very cordially



received by the members of the Fifth Infantry of Baltimore, and during the brief stay of the detachment, which was under the command of Lieutenant Smith, the kindest attentions were lavished by the members of the Fifth and the Baltimore militia, and its citizens. Company C, Fifth Maryland, Captain R. P. Brown, formed a portion of the funeral cortege, and the procession and burial were very imposing. The Fifth Maryland has long since established a wide-known reputation for its generosity towards visiting organizations, and we trust at some future time the troops of New York city will have the opportunity to reciprocate.

**TEXAS FRONTIER FORCES.**—The following significant order is issued from the General Headquarters of the State of Texas:

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF TEXAS,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, AUSTIN, May 11, 1871.  
General Orders No. 8.

On the 4th of May, 1871, Sergeant R. N. Parker and eleven men of Company B (Captain Cox), Frontier Forces, engaged, and completely defeated and dispersed a band of Indians, estimated at from thirty-five to forty warriors, on Rocky creek, in Palo Pinto county, killing ten warriors and recapturing forty horses which had been stolen by the Indians in the town of Palo Pinto. Sergeant Parker and four of his men, viz: Privates William Watson, Calum Botenhouse, F. M. Clark, and John Haywood, were wounded.

Comment upon the action of this little band is unnecessary. The Governor, however, desires to express in General Orders his high appreciation of the indomitable bravery displayed by them in this engagement against overwhelming odds. In the face of every disadvantage, a handful of the frontier troops have taught these savages a lesson which they will not soon forget, and such action is deserving of emulation on the part of the other companies of the frontier forces, whose duty it is to free the frontier from the ravages of these savages and establish peace and safety in that locality.

This order will be published at the first parade of each company of the frontier forces after its receipt.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.  
JAMES DAVIDSON, Adjutant-General State of Texas.

### DYNAMITE AND LITHOFRACTEUR.

*Engineering* of May 12 has an article on the use of dynamite by the French during the siege of Paris, from which we take the following:

During the seven months of the siege of Paris, the industrial arts and sciences lent their earnest co-operation to the long-sustained work of the defence; and a vast number of problems were presented, for which solutions more or less successful had to be discovered. It was necessary to cast heavy ordnance, to make mitrailleuses, to build gun carriages and ammunition wagons, to obtain vast supplies of projectiles, to convert old-fashioned muskets and rifles into efficient pieces, to turn out powder and cartridges, and to prepare formidable explosives; or turning to other equal or even greater necessities, there had to be erected hundreds of mills to convert into flour the immense stock of cereals stored up in the city, and to build or to adapt establishments for the salting, or preserving in other fashions, the flesh of thousands of oxen and horses, to boil down their fat, or produce concentrated soups. Again, the civil uses of electricity being held in suspension, it found a thousand uses for military purposes, for the transmission of orders, for the working of the torpedo service, for the electric light which played so conspicuous a part during the siege; the post-office pressed all the aërostats into its service, and requisitioned many photographers; substitutes had to be found for gas, and other fuel than coal had to be provided for the manufactories.

So soon as it was shown that this powder could be made highly serviceable in the defence of Paris, for loading shells, as battering charges for destroying impediments, for the destruction of stone works or heavy guns, for blowing up trees, for loading torpedoes, and so forth, a commission of experts was appointed under the control of the Minister of Public Education, upon the best means of manufacturing the dynamite, and to what extent it could be employed, and the Committee of War, sitting in the Public Works Office, was instructed to take all the necessary measures for the production of dynamite in sufficient quantities.

By the end of November two manufactories were fully organized for regular production; they were then able to turn out about 660 lbs. of dynamite per day, equivalent in power to nearly 4,400 lbs. of ordinary blasting powder. From that time the matter assumed a new phase: the dynamite was put into the hands of artillery officers and military engineers, and a numerous series of experiments were made before the properties of the new powder were understood, or the military applications of which it was capable appreciated. Special means were necessary in order to bring about the explosion of the dynamite. Fire burns it without violence, concussion takes no effect upon it, and there is scarcely any means of exploding it except with a strong cap heavily charged with fulminate. The cap can be exploded either with an electric spark, or (and this is more commonly done) with a fuse, or by means of a priming. But it is absolutely necessary to take care that the sparks thrown out by the fuse do not come in contact with the dynamite, lest it should consume it, burning it into an inert cinder without any explosion.

A large number of experiments were made for charging shells with the dynamite. It was known before that the ordinary shells could be filled with dynamite, and discharged from the gun in the usual manner, without being broken up by the sudden shock. It was also evident that with a weight of dynamite equal to about one-fourth the ordinary powder charge, it was possible to obtain a much better fracture of the shell, besides a more deadly scattering action. A 165 lb. shell, charged with 30.1 oz. of dynamite, having been placed in a light shed, and exploded, fragments were found at a distance of 550 yards, while others, which had been loaded with a stronger charge, were reduced to very small pieces. In spite of these advantages, this application of dynamite was not followed up, and recourse to dynamite would only have been had if the supply of powder had given out.

Some trials were also made with the dynamite in the rapid destruction of cannon. A bronze 16-pounder was

broken up by simply introducing into the bore a bag filled with 42 oz. of the explosive. The bag was placed just within the muzzle, the piece was broken and bulged out of shape. Another similar bag was placed on one of the trunnions of a gun, and the explosion broke the trunnion. Upon these data, a number of dynamite zinc cartridges were prepared and loaded, made of the forms and calibres to suit the German guns; but as the opportunity did not offer itself throughout the siege, nothing was done in this new method of gun-destruction.

Many trees were torn up by means of the dynamite with great ease and rapidity, and the process proved itself thoroughly effective in quickly preparing barricades for road obstruction, protecting a retreat, or for guarding a position. It was sufficient to wrap round a tree of 5 ft. girth a linen bag holding from 7 lbs. to 9 lbs. of dynamite to bring it down to the ground by the explosion, which made the tree reel upon its root for an instant, and then fall, now cut off short and clear at the point of explosion, now torn into long, jagged splinters, following the fibre of the wood.

In order to show the enormous power of this explosive when not confined, and, in fact, employed without tamping of any kind, but placed simply on the surface of an object, experiments were made with a rolled iron armor plate 2 in. thick. Upon it were placed 6.6 lbs. of dynamite, and the explosion produced a round hole of 2½ in. diameter, and the fragments forced out were buried in the ground below. The plate, which was only 3 ft. 3 in. wide, was broken in two, the fracture following the transverse diameter of the circular hole made. A forged bar of best quality iron 4½ in. square and 4 ft. 4 in. long, resting at its ends upon two stones, was broken in the middle by a sausage holding 6.6 lbs. of dynamite. The stones also were greatly damaged.

For breaching an enclosing wall from 16 to 20 in. thick, and from 6 ft. to 8 ft. high, it was enough to place at the foot a linen sausage or a zinc tube charged with 6½ lbs. of dynamite every 3 ft. or 4 ft., and without any other preparation the wall would fall entire upon the moment of explosion. This method of effecting breaches was found to be very rapid and convenient; it aided vastly the marching of attacking columns, and it was employed on the plateaux of Avron and Buzanval; during the sortie of the 19th of January, twelve openings were made in the walls of the park of Buzanval. Again, several gates which could not be broken down were blown up, by placing in the middle of the adjacent room on the ground floor a little cup filled with dynamite, and which was exploded after the other doors and the window had been closed, the explosion invariably levelling the obstruction to the ground. Another important service rendered by the use of dynamite was in the destruction of stone works which set at defiance the fire of artillery. It was always sufficient to place the dynamite on the surface of the walls, but the consumption of the explosive was greatly reduced whenever it was possible to introduce it into openings, when it was partially or entirely confined, after the manner that it is generally employed in ordinary blasting work. Preparative measures are, however, often out of the question in military operations, where time is all-important. It is under such circumstances that the enormous force of the material is fully appreciated, as it can be employed without special preparations of any kind.

The impact of a rifle bullet fired into a bag of dynamite would explode it, in the same way that it would explode a bag of ordinary blasting powder. But when the dynamite was confined in small zinc cans the shock of the rifle ball produced no effect.

During the severe frosts which occurred last winter, the explosive was employed with admirable effect upon the frozen Seine. Towards the end of December a flotilla of plated gunboats were frozen up in a position where they were rendered entirely useless, and where they were at the same time exposed to the fire of the enemy. It was determined to try the effect of the dynamite upon the ice, which had attained a great thickness, and accordingly zinc cartridges were placed upon it, and exploded by an electric spark, and subsequently by an ordinary mining fuse. The effect produced was eminently satisfactory, and by a few days' work the Seine was cleared of ice for a distance of more than 2,000 yards, setting free the gunboats, and enabling them to resume their offensive operations.

It may also be worth mentioning that small cartridges charged with dynamite were employed for wholesale fishing, it being sufficient to lower the cartridge in any spot where the fish were known to congregate, and the explosion, made at will from the bank, invariably brought up to the surface, in a state of syncope, all the fish within a considerable radius.

From what we have said, it will be understood that the experience gained in Paris during the siege in the use of dynamite confirmed all that was previously known about it, and proved that it was at once less dangerous to handle and direr in its effects than gunpowder.

After the termination of the investment, new and interesting uses for the dynamite were found. A great number of bridges had been destroyed by the requirements of the defence, and the debris of piers, arches, and girders blocked up the channels of the Seine and Marne, with blocks of masonry and iron-work of all kinds. To remove these heavy masses entire would have required the application of powerful cranes and other mechanical appliances, which were not readily available. To avoid the employment of these, dynamite was again called into play, and the heavy masses were reduced into small pieces easy of removal.

The same paper gives an account of some experiments recently made in England with the new explosive compound lithofracteur, recently introduced from Germany.

The preliminary experiment consisted in throwing a box containing 5 lbs. of lithofracteur from the top of the quarries at a height of 150 feet from the ground into the plateau below. The box was smashed and the cartridges were scattered about, but not one was exploded.

A cartridge was then lighted by an ordinary fuse, when it burned slowly out. Another cartridge was then placed upon a block of stone and fired with a percussion fuse, when a violent report followed, and the top face of the stone was broken off. The power of the lithofracteur when confined was then exhibited by firing charges in the bore-holes of several blocks of stone, which were shattered into many fragments. The tamping in all cases was effected with water, thus proving the usefulness and reliability of the compound in workings where wet ground was met with. Another point also proved was, that if a misfire should occur—and one or two did occur in the course of the experiments—the charge could be withdrawn and another one inserted without removing the tamping. The method of firing is similar to that adopted by Nobel with dynamite and Abel with pulped gun-cotton. The capped fuse is simply imbedded in the lithofracteur, the paper of the cartridge being tightly tied round the fuse. The next part of the programme consisted in firing a number of shots, both horizontal and vertical, in the face of the quarry. The holes were mostly bored under the direction of some of the mining gentlemen present, who, with a view of testing the compound to the utmost, selected the worst possible spots, some of which, they stated, gunpowder would not possibly touch. The first of these blasts was made with 1 lb. 1½ oz. of lithofracteur placed in a horizontal bore hole 3 ft. 4 in. deep, and 1½ in. in diameter. A large quantity of the stone was blown out to the front, and the face of the rock was scaled and cracked over an area of 20 ft. 6 in. wide, by 13 ft. high. A couple more shots were then fired simultaneously near the last, the bore holes were each 3 ft. deep, and were charged with 13½ oz. and 1 lb. 1½ oz. respectively, and an immense face of rock was brought down. The best blast, however, was the last of this series; it was fired in a vertical bore hole, 4 ft. 6 in. deep, on a ledge of rock about 23 ft. from the level of the plateau below, 1 lb. 1½ oz. of lithofracteur being used. The explosion brought down at least 20 tons of rock and loosened an enormous mass behind the bore hole, the shot being one of the finest we ever saw with so small a quantity of material.

Some experiments were next made with a view of showing the disruptive effect of lithofracteur on iron, and for this purpose a 4-foot length of 75-lb. double-headed rail was laid on its side, being supported at each end at a height of 3 inches from the ground. A charge of 1 lb. 3 oz. of the compound was placed in a lump on the centre of the rail, and tamped with paper, three old sleepers being placed on the tamping, and fired with a percussion fuse. A startling report ensued, the fragments of the sleepers being sent in all directions, and on examination the rail was found much bent, and with one head cut through and 11 inches of the web blown away in the centre. Had the supports been a little higher, so as to have left room for a greater angle of bend in the rail, both heads would doubtless have been cut through. The final experiment was instituted to test the capacity of the lithofracteur to bear transportation by rail. The result of these experiments was most satisfactory.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company M, Second Artillery, from Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Stevens, Oregon, May 5. Ordered.  
Company D, Second Infantry, from Huntsville, Ala., to Columbia, S. C., May 15. Ordered.  
Company C, Tenth Infantry, from Fort McIntosh, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex., May 8. Ordered.  
Company F, Tenth Infantry, from San Antonio, Tex., to Fort McIntosh, Tex., May 8. Ordered.  
Companies D and I, Eleventh Infantry, from Jefferson, Tex., to Fort Richardson, Tex., May 5. Ordered.  
Company E, Thirteenth Infantry, from Fort Rawlins, Utah, to Camp Douglas, Utah, May 16. Ordered.  
Company K, Thirteenth Infantry, from Fort Rawlins, Utah, to Fort Bridger, Wyoming, May 16. Ordered.  
Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, from Fort Sedgwick, Colorado, to Sidney Barracks, Neb., May 16. Ordered.  
Company B, Nineteenth Infantry, from Shreveport, La., to Baton Rouge, La., May 5. Ordered.  
Company F, Nineteenth Infantry, from Fort Pike, La., to Jackson Barracks, La., May 5. Ordered.  
Company I, Twenty-second Infantry, from Crow Creek Agency, Dak., to Fort Sully, Dak., May 5. Joined.  
Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from Fort Quitman, Tex., to Fort McKavett, Tex., May 6. Ordered.

At a meeting of the Hamilton Base Ball Club of Battery L, First Artillery, held at Fort Niagara, N. Y., May 16, 1871, a committee of three were appointed to draft a set of resolutions, expressive of the feeling of the club concerning the death of two of its members, Corporal George T. Hobbs and Private George Dowle, who, together with two commissioned officers and four others of the enlisted men of the battery were drowned in Lake Ontario May 4, 1871.

The following were reported by the committee, and adopted: Whereas, it has pleased an Almighty Providence to take from us our well-beloved members and comrades, George T. Hobbs and George Dowle, be it

Resolved, That while we most sincerely deplore the loss of two men who, by their untiring zeal and devotion to the interests of our club, and their hourly acts of love and kindness to their comrades, had endeared themselves to all who knew them, we bow in submission to the chastening blow, and, although deeply sorrowing at the grievous misfortune which has befallen us, we still rejoice in the happy hereafter to which they have passed from this world of sin and woe.

Resolved, That as a club, and individually, our heartfelt sympathy and well wishes are offered to the parents and relatives of the deceased; and although we can scarcely know the anguish which must rend a parent's or a sister's bosom for the loss of such noble sons and brothers, still, in our little band, each comrade seeming as a brother, the regret and sorrow which we feel will endure, with their memory, forever.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to the relatives of the deceased, and to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.

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